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CHARLESTON AND CHARLESTON NECK.

THE ORIGINAL GRANTEES AND THE SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE ASHLEY AND COOPER RIVERS.

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH

An account of the original plan of Charles Town with a list of the original grantees of the lots therein has already been given in a previous number of this Magazine.¹ An account has also been given of the first settlement at Old Charles Town or Albemarle Point on the South side of the Ashley river, and the transfer of the name Charles Town to the settlement at the site of the present City of Charleston.² The present city lies at the end of a long tongue, or neck, a flat peninsula, lying between the Ashley and the Cooper Rivers. This peninsula is, for about six and a half miles in length, quite narrow. At one point about three miles from the tip the creeks from the rivers on each side intersected so as to nearly cut the peninsula into an island. About six and one half miles from the tip or end of the tongue the Ashley river turns sharply to the West, and the Cooper river to the East, and the distance between the two rapidly widens, so that, at a point about ten miles from the tip, the width between the two rivers is nearly ten miles. This tongue of land above the original boundary line of Charles Town was commonly called or known as

¹ Vol. IX, p. 12.

² Vol. XVI, p. 1.

Charles Town Neck. Along it were a number of interesting settlements and some country seats of note of Government officials, and wealthy residents of Charles Town.

The main country road from Charles Town to the interior ran up this neck splitting it, roughly speaking, in half, and so ran as to keep as nearly as possible to the central ridge, avoiding creeks and water courses and the consequent necessity of bridges and causeways.

This road was known as the Broad Path and was what is now known as King Street and its extension. The present Meeting Street above Hasell Street was a much later development.

The present line of Meeting street required the crossing of a bold creek with its marsh, sometime later known as New Market creek, that ran, (and less boldly still runs) a little east of the present car house of the Street Railway. The late Dr. Irving in his *History of the Turf in South Carolina* states that after the Meeting street road was laid out, the King street road was called the Big Path and the Meeting street road the Little Path. The very tip of the tongue between the rivers was a large oyster bank, and was by the first settlers called the Oyster Point and sometimes White Point. The designation of Oyster Point was sometimes loosely applied to the entire colony or settlement on the lower peninsula. A grant to Capt. Stephen Bull in 1676 which was really located more than four miles from the point is stated as being upon Oyster Point.³

The two rivers were called Ashley and Cooper, so named in compliment to Lord Ashley afterwards Earl of Shaftsbury the most active among the Proprietors of Carolina and whose name was Anthony Ashley Cooper.

The Indian name for the Ashley river was Kiawah,⁴ but at first under the name Ashley river was included the entire inlet from the entrance between Sullivan's and Morris Islands. The grant on 5 August 1711 of the body of marsh called Shute's Folly on the South end of which Fort Pinckney (locally known as Castle Pinckney) stands or stood is described as bounded west on Cooper river and South on Ashley river.⁵ The Indian name for the Cooper

³ *Grants*, vol. 39, p. 19.

⁴ *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, vol. XVI, p. 1.

⁵ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 39, p. 110.

was Wando; although it was apparently also called Etiwan, Ittywan, or Itwan. The earliest warrant in the earliest remaining book of warrants is dated 30 April 1672 and directs the Surveyor General to lay out 12000 acres for a colony "between Ashley River "and Wandoe River" begining upon Ashley River "towards the South at a place there knowne by the name of the "Oyster Poynt;"⁶ and on 20 June 1672 the Earl of Shaftsbury writing to M^r T. Gray alludes to the "discoverys you have made "up Ashley River, and Cooper River for soe the Lords Proprietors "have named that which you call Wando."⁷ In the grant to Richard Thread (Tradd) dated 28 Oct^r 1696 of 20 acres near the foot of the present Calhoun street they are described as bounding North East on Wando river.⁸ In the grant to John Coming dated 22 Feby 1678 of 740 acres as high up Cooper river as the point of division into the Eastern and Western branches the tract granted is described as "at the Tee in Wando river." At the same time on the map of 133 acres laid out for John Coming 18 June 1672 which lay just South of Calhoun street the Eastern boundary is given as on the "Ettewan river;" and the grant of the same 133 acres dated 17 April 1675 describes it as "situate upon "the Oyster point and bounding upon Ashley River to the West "therof and Cooper River als. Ittywan River towards the East."⁹ There are a number of early grants in which the Island now called Daniels Island, is designated as Ittywan Island, and the creek or river now called Wando River as Ittywan creek. Again in the grant to Thomas Hurt dated 15 April 1696 of a tract of land as high up Cooper river as the U. S. navy yard it is described as situate on "Ittewan" river.¹⁰ The name Wando is now confined to the large salt-water river that enters the Cooper river above Hobcaw point, about opposite the body of marsh called Drum Island, and which formed the dividing line between the parishes of St. Thomas and Christ Church. Indian place names or the applications of them by the first settlers are sometimes very indefinite,

⁶ *Printed Warrants 1672-1679*, p. 3.

⁷ *Collⁿ. Hist. Soc. S. C.*, vol. 5, p. 400.

⁸ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 318.

⁹ Both plat and grant are recorded *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. G, N^o. 3, p. 462.

¹⁰ *Off: Hist: Com^a*, Bk. G, p. 215.

and it would seem as hopeless now to define with exactness where Wando ended and Etiwan began or *vice versa* as it would be in the parallel case of Kiawah and Accabee.¹¹ The object of the present article is to ascertain, as exactly as may be, the original grants to the area on the neck between the two rivers as far up as indicated viz about ten miles from the tip, with the names of the first settlers and their successors as denoting who were the owners and occupants of the land.

Something should be said as a foreword in explanation of the words "warrant," and "grant," frequently used in this article. Under the theory of the Charter from King Charles II, the Lords Proprietors were the owners of the soil and granted it out to settlers. The method of obtaining a grant was that the party to whom it was to be given applied to the representatives of the Proprietors (the Governor and the Proprietors deputies), and thereupon, on payment of the proper fee therefor, an order or "warrant" was issued directing the Surveyor General to survey out to the party the number of acres to which he was entitled. Occasionally the warrant indicates with some degree of certainty the locality of the land to be surveyed, Usually it simply directs that so much land be surveyed out in some place not conflicting with previous surveys, and that a map thereof be returned with a certificate of the survey. The Surveyor General, or his deputy, also on payment of his fees, made the survey, and returned the map with his certificate,—and thereupon—if applied for and the fees paid—a grant would be issued to the party for the land described in the map. As a rule the grant gives no metes or bounds but simply grants so much land as is described in the plat annexed. If this method had been strictly followed and all the old records were still in existence there would be little difficulty in locating early grants of land in South Carolina. But the destruction of early records has been such, added to the probability that the first records were not carefully kept—that we find warrants—not followed by any grants on the record—grants not preceded by any warrants on the record—evidences of grants in other documents when there appear neither warrants nor grants on the record, and numbers of grants referring to plats necessary for their proper

¹¹ *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, vol. XVI, p. 1.

understanding, when almost the entire record of the plats from 1671 to 1730 has been destroyed or at least is not in the remaining record. Adding to this uncertainty is the circumstance that under the early rule if a man abandoned—i.e. did not within a limited period, settle, and put certain improvements on the land granted, it should be deemed forfeited, or escheated, to the Proprietors. Thus quite frequently later grants appear to different persons of all or part of the land previously granted without any explanation (there being no book of escheats on the record) save the presumption that the first grantees had abandoned. In many cases it would appear that the first grantee transferred his interest to another who then proceeded to take out a new grant to himself for no apparent reason, save perhaps to thus fortify his title and avoid any question of previous abandonment and escheat. To put together the early grants covering any considerable areas, is thus a task of great difficulty, requiring patient and careful research, nor can any one—much less the writer—arrogate to himself the belief that he has been able to do it without errors; although he may cherish the hope that they have been reduced to a minimum.

The end of the peninsula at Oyster Point was marked out by Governor William Sayle for a town at the first arrival of the settlers.¹² A warrant was issued 27 July 1672 to lay out the town which was done according to the model or plan published in a previous number of this magazine.¹³ Previous thereto an area of land beyond the originally intended town line had been laid out to Henry Hughes and to John Coming and his wife Affra, who in view of the proposed plan, and to permit an enlargement of the town, agreed on 21 February 1671/2 to surrender for that purpose one half of the land so laid out to them.¹⁴ This offer seems to have been accepted so far as Hughes was concerned but Coming's land was not taken.¹⁵ The North boundary line of this plan of Charles Town ran along the line indicated by the present Beaufain street extended to Cooper river. In the present City of Charleston there is a break in that line where Beaufain street stops at

¹² *Collⁿ Hist: Soc: S. C.*, vol. 5, p. 378.

¹³ Vol. IX, p. 12.

¹⁴ Printed *Journal of Grand Council* for 21 Feby, 1671/2.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* for 18 Sept^r., 1672.

King street. The Hasell street prolongation is not along the original boundary line. This is due to the fact that the town lots along that boundary line from King street to Cooper River came into the ownership of M^{rs} Sarah Rhett and her husband Col. W^m Rhett together with some 20 acres of land adjoining just outside the original town line, and when about 1773 this property was laid out into streets and lots, the old boundary line was not followed as a street.

On the same date as the warrant to lay out the town viz 27 July 1672, a number of other warrants were issued to persons for lands on the peninsula, northward from the town in succession to each other¹⁶—viz.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------------------|---|---|--------------|
| To Henry Hughes | for | 225 acres next to the town | | | |
| " John Coming | " | 325 | " | " | " Hughes |
| " Richard Cole | " | 450 | " | " | " Coming |
| " Joseph Dalton | " | 1150 | " | " | " Cole |
| " George Beadon | | | | | |
| and Hugh Carterett | " | 300 | " | " | " Dalton |
| " Thomas Thompson | " | 300 | " | " | " Beadon |
| | | | | | & Carterett |
| " Henry Simonds | " | 150 | " | " | " Thompson |
| " Joseph Pendarvis | " | 250 | " | " | " Simonds |
| " W ^m Kennis | " | 400 | " | " | " Pendarvis |
| " John Williamson | " | 450 | " | " | " Kennis |
| " Samuel West | " | 450 | " | " | " Williamson |

The warrants were apparently for surveys of the acreage named in "slices" across the peninsula from river to river. In not a single instance however was the actual grant for as many acres as called for in the warrant.

THE GRANTS TO HENRY HUGHES AND JOHN COMING.

Both Hughes and Coming were among the very first arrivals in the ship *Carolina* in April 1670. Coming was the mate on the ship and Hughes an intending settler.¹⁷ There may have been some sort of business connection between them as they shared the

¹⁶ *Printed Warrants 1672-1679*, pp. 22 to 27.

¹⁷ *Coll^d Hist: Soc: S. C.*, vol. 5, pp. 137, 141.

acres allowed for bringing in one servant—John Neale. According to the warrants the lands to be allotted them, was the area lying between the town line on the South and the land to be allotted to Richard Cole on the North—which area was estimated to be 550 acres. Hughes' land was to be the Southern part next the town, and Coming's the Northern part. No grants under these warrants have been found by the writer in the remaining books of grants in Columbia. A copy of the grant to John Coming with a copy of the plat annexed to it appears on the records in the Mesne Conveyances office in Charleston, but recorded at a much later date viz 7 July 1767.¹⁸ This record shows a grant to John Coming 17 April 1675 for 133 acres between the Ashley and the Cooper *als* Ittwan rivers. In a deed from M^{rs} Affra Coming widow, to Thomas Pinckney dated 19 Novr 1698 for 10 acres she describes it as part of a tract of 186 acres joining to Charles Town which her late husband died possessed of and which was first laid out to M^r Henry Hughes.¹⁹

The Northern line of Coming's grant, being the line separating him from Richard Cole, is ascertained by two existing maps—viz the map of "Harleston" and the map of "Ansonborough." Under the will of John Coming his property went to his widow, and under her will all her property went to her nephew John Harleston and to Elias Ball her husband's nephew.²⁰ On the division between these two the lands near Charles Town went to John Harleston.²¹ When about 1770 this land was laid out for partition in squares and streets the Northern boundary is the present Calhoun street. So the map of Ansonborough is the map of that portion of the grant to Coming which fronted on Cooper river and it shows as the Northern boundary the present Calhoun street. The grants to Hughes and Coming thus covered the area between the town line proper and the present Calhoun street. The warrants estimated this area at 550 acres: the two grants aggregate but 319. A calculation of the acreage in this area shows that the grant to Coming for 133 acres is much too insufficient to account for it, but that the

¹⁸ Book G, N^o. 3, p. 462.

¹⁹ *Off: Hist: Com^a Bk*, 1696–1703, p. 102.

²⁰ *Prob: Ct: Charleston Bk.*, 1671–1727, p. 67.

²¹ *Memo Bk.*, 5, p. 232.

addition of 186 acres might, and this would seem to corroborate the inference from M^{rs} Coming's deed to Pinckney that there had been a grant to Hughes for 186 acres which her husband had acquired.

On 14 October 1696²² a grant was made to Isaac Mazyck for 90 acres which included that part of the area covered by the grants to Hughes and Coming bounding on the Cooper river or its marshes and extending back to about the present line of King Street then the Broad Path: except 10 acres bounding East on Cooper river and South on the town line which in February 1680 John Coming had conveyed to Maurice Mathews.²³ As this 10 acres was within the area of Hughes' grant this sale also shows that Coming must have acquired Hughes grant. When Mazyck acquired from Coming the writer has not been able to ascertain; nor why Mazyck found it expedient to fortify his title by a new grant to himself. Under warrants issued in 1700 and 1705²⁴ a grant was made 14 May 1707²⁵ to Isaac Mazyck for 71 acres of marsh land fronting his land on Cooper river. All subsequent titles coming down through Mazyck appear to refer to these two grants to Mazyck as the original source of title. The writer has been shown an account of the Mazyck family written many years ago by a member of that family, in which it is stated on family tradition that Isaac Mazyck acquired this land from a M^{rs} Smith of Hamersheath in 1693.

THE GRANT TO RICHARD COLE.

Richard Cole was the carpenter on the ship *Carolina*²⁶ and arrived in the very first fleet. The warrant was to lay out for him 450 acres or so much as lay between the land allotted to John Coming on the South and Joseph Dalton to the North. There was apparently found in this area but 234 acres which was marked out for Richard Cole but he died without having made any sufficient settlement thereon.²⁷ He died prior to 3 Novr 1677 for on that day a warrant was issued to lay out 100 acres to Richard

²² *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 316.

²³ *Off: Hist: Comⁿ.*, Bk. G, p. 118.

²⁴ *Printed Warrants*, 1692, 1711, pp. 167-203.

²⁵ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 39, p. 25.

²⁶ *Collⁿ Hist: Soc: S. C.*, vol. 5, p. 141.

²⁷ *Printed Warrants*, 1680-1692, p. 146.

Batten and Rebecka his wife in the right of Richard Cole deceased.²⁸

On 6 Oct^r 1681 a warrant was issued to lay out to Landgrave Joseph West parcel of the land taken up by Richard Cole dec^d and lately in possession of Richard Batten²⁹ and this was followed by a grant to Joseph West for 130 acres.³⁰ In addition 27 acres of this Richard Cole area was laid out to John Cottingham, 107 $\frac{4}{10}$ acres to Barnard Schenkingh and 18 $\frac{6}{10}$ acres to John Godfrey.³¹ Thus the entire allotment to Richard Cole was granted out to Landgrave West, John Cottingham, Barnard Schenkingh and John Godfrey. Grants following on these warrants to Landgrave West, and John Godfrey³² the writer has found on the record. He has not found the grants to Schenkingh and Cottingham but the subsequent devolutions of title refer to and show they were issued. Landgrave Joseph West on 27 June 1687 conveyed his 130 acres to James Martell Goulard de Vervent; who on 30 May 1693 acquired also from John Coming 23 acres adjoining, off Coming's grant. Under some requirement from the Governor and deputies (not let us hope to secure the payment of a second set of fees) de Vervent received a new grant to himself 14 March 1694/5³³ for these two tracts with some adjoining marsh land, in all 200 acres, which on 22 June 1696 he transferred to Thomas Gunston,³⁴ to whom at the same time he sold all his plantation equipment stock and slaves³⁵ as if he were quitting the Province. James Martell Goulard de Vervent has left very little from which to gather who, and whence he was. Probably one of the French or Swiss immigrants of the period. In a deed from John Coming to James Le Sad dated 30 May 1693 the boundary on the side of the 23 acres conveyed by Coming to de Vervent is stated as on "y^e Marques."³⁶ This is the only indication found by the writer of the possession by de Vervent of a title, and as evidence its weight

²⁸ Ibid., Bk. 1672-1679, p. 147.

²⁹ Ibid., Bk. 1680-1692, p. 47.

³⁰ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 207.

³¹ *Printed Warrants*, 1680-1692, pp. 146, 157, 158, 159.

³² *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, pp. 100, 207, 262.

³³ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 281.

³⁴ *Off: Hist: Com^a*, Bk. G, p. 519.

³⁵ Ibid., p. 517.

³⁶ *Off: Hist: Com^a*, Bk. 1696-1703, p. 50.

is very small. Thomas Gunston on 6 February 1696/7 conveyed the 200 acres to Samuel Hartley and William Smith merchant and on 4 April 1698 Samuel Hartley released to William Smith his half part of the property³⁷ who thus became possessed of the whole and by his will dated 30 August 1710 devised it to his sons William and John Smith.

There appear on the record two later grants, viz one to Samuel Wragg 21 March 1715 for 25 acres: and one to Katherine Le Postre 29 March 1715 for 25 acres:³⁸ which are clearly within the area of the Richard Cole allotment and of the 200 acre grant to de Vervent. The writer can only infer that Samuel Wragg and Katherine Le Postre had acquired title in some way from William Smith or his devisees and took out these new grants to fortify their titles. The later maps and divisions show that the Northern boundary of the Richard Cole allotment was approximately along the present Line street so that the grants to Landgrave West, John Cottingham, Bernard Schenkingh and John Godfrey embraced the high land between the present Calhoun and Line streets.

THE GRANT TO JOSEPH DALTON.

Joseph Dalton was also one of the first settlers having arrived on the *Carolina* on her very first voyage.³⁹ The warrant for him was to lay out 1150 acres or so much as lay between the lands to be laid out to Richard Cole to the South, and George Bedon and Hugh Carterett to the North.⁴⁰ When the survey was made of the land allotted to him it evidently appeared that the area within the limits assigned did not allow a grant for 1150 acres. The writer has not found any grant to Joseph Dalton on the remaining books of grants in Columbia; but in a deed from Jane Lawson dated 4 January 1699⁴¹ it is stated that a grant had been made to Joseph Dalton dated 27 April 1675 for 293 acres near the Oyster Point bounding West on Ashley river, East on Wandow alias Cooper river, North on lands of Richard Beadon, and South on lands late

³⁷ Ibid., p. 98.

³⁸ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 39, pp. 179, 181.

³⁹ *Collⁿ Hist: Soc. S. C.*, vol. 5, p. 134.

⁴⁰ *Printed Warrants*, 1672-1679, p. 24.

⁴¹ *Off: Hist: Com^a*, Bk. 1696-1703, p. 155.

of Richard Cole: and that Joseph Dalton by will dated 24 August 1676 had devised all his estate including the 293 acres to Jane Lawson who had sold off all except 54 acres bounded West on Ashley River:—that to the East of the 54 acres having been sold to Robert Mollock. The 1150 acres called for in the warrant had shrunk to 293 acres in the grant.

On 19 January 1699/1700 a grant was made to George Logan for 210 acres.⁴² The grant recites that the land had formerly belonged to Robert Mollock but had escheated to the Lords Proprietors: and on 24 January 1699/1700 George Logan conveyed to Joseph Blake Landgrave and one of the Proprietors⁴³ the whole of the 210 acres so granted. Joseph Blake transferred to Thomas Gadsden in 1729 about 3 acres⁴⁴ and to Charles Hill in 1731,⁴⁵ 55 acres leaving in 1733 remaining 152 acres,⁴⁶ a great part of which remained in the descendants of Blake for many, many, years. A descendant of his M^{rs} Annie Louise Heyward as late as 21 July 1917 disposed of a part of this land, which had thus remained in Blake and his descendants for 217 years, the longest instance of such transmission in South Carolina known to the writer. The part so disposed of by Blake to Gadsden and Hill lay west of the Broad Path now King Street.

On the part retained by Blake lying East of King street between King street and the present Meeting street and between Line street and what is marked on the present City map as Huger street there was constituted a race course called the New Market Course whereon the races were held between 1756 and 1794.⁴⁷ The creek from the Cooper river which formed in part the Northern boundary of this Blake property became known as New Market Creek from its contiguity to the race course. It is now largely silted up, and its Eastern channel through the marsh has been completely stopped and filled and a new and wholly different outlet course provided by the late dredging and filling operations of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio R. R. Company.

⁴² Ibid., Bk. N. C., p. 225.

⁴³ Ibid., Bk. 1696–1703, p. 16.

⁴⁴ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H, p. 301.

⁴⁵ *Memo Bk.*, 5, p. 220.

⁴⁶ Ibid., Bk. 3, p. 91.

⁴⁷ *History of the Turf in S. C.* by Dr Irving, p. 34.

The 55 acres sold to Charles Hill is (if the writer has correctly located it) next found in 1746 in the possession of Wm. George Freeman bearing the suggestive name of "Pickpocket"⁴⁸ under which it was transferred to John Drayton, who in 1757 transferred it under the same name to Andrew Fesch and Peter Guinard.⁴⁹ It was situated North of Line street between King street and the present Rutledge Avenue and included the area some 40 years ago known as the Shepherd Wilson Farm and some years since divided up into lots and sold out as the property of M^{rs} Sophia Francis Shepherd Marion.

On 2 March 1701 a grant was made to Patrick Scott⁵⁰ for 190 acres. The boundaries show that it included all of the Joseph Dalton grant lying to the West of the part held by Joseph Blake. Scott must therefore have acquired from the transferrees of Jane Lawson all this remainder and taken out a new grant to himself. As Blake had 210 acres and the grant to Scott is for 190 acres the aggregate of 400 acres far exceeds the 293 acres stated by Jane Lawson to be the acreage in the grant to Dalton. In addition in a deed from Patrick Scott to Richard Cartwright dated 31 Oct^r 1710⁵¹ it is recited that this 190 acres was parcel of a greater quantity of land formerly granted to Joseph Dalton: and that Patrick Scott had also acquired from Richard Tradd 23 acres the description of which shows it was likewise within the lines of the land granted to Dalton. We thus find a total of 423 acres within Dalton's lines. The Northern boundary of this grant ran from about the point where New Market creek crosses the present Meeting street road approximately with the line of Huger street across to Ashley river. Patrick Scott on 5 July 1702 conveyed this 190 acres to Dove Williamson:⁵² and on 2 August 1712 the executor of Dove Williamson conveyed to Richard Cartwright.⁵³ Richard Cartwright acquired a good deal of land in that vicinity which under his will passed to his three sons Daniel, Richard, and Hugh. Thomas Gadsden acquired in 1729 some 65 acres off the

⁴⁸ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F.F., p. 161.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, Bk. S.S., p. 191.

⁵⁰ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 414.

⁵¹ *Off: Hist. Comⁿ*, Bk. 1701-1712, p. 141.

⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ *Memo Bk.*, 3, p. 182.

Patrick Scott grant⁵⁴ which lay west of the present Rutledge avenue and approximately between Bee and Congress streets, which remained in the hands of his descendants until divided up into lots and sold. The greater part of the 190 acres, with additional land to the North, was conveyed in 1738⁵⁵ by Daniel Cartwright to John Braithwaite: after whom it passed to John Gibbes. When and from whom John Gibbes acquired it the writer has not ascertained, but he held it in 1769 when he obtained a grant of the marsh land fronting on the river.⁵⁶ Gibbes then calls his property Orange Grove but it seems later to have been generally known as the "Grove" farm or plantation. It included some 232 acres according to the plat of John Gibbes' property in 1770 and embraced the area between Congress street and the creek North of the farm now owned by Capt. F. W. Wagener, and which was long known as Lowndes Grove and Roses Farm. The Washington Race Course was upon a portion of this tract and after 1794 the course at New Market was abandoned and the Jockey Club held its annual races on the new course. The present Hampton Park which includes the race course is on the Grove plantation.

John Gibbes at the outbreak of the American Revolution had extensive gardens and greenhouses and a pinery on the Grove, but when the British under Prevost advanced and threatened Charles Town in May 1779, they crossed the Ashley river at Ashley ferry and advanced down the Neck to Gibbes' settlement at the Grove, and during the occupation the residence and greenhouses were destroyed and the gardens laid waste. Garden (who married a niece of John Gibbes) gives an account of the devastation in his anecdotes (1st series p. 269).

THE GRANT TO GEORGE BEDON.

George Bedon (or Beadon as it is spelled in the earlier documents) was also one of the earliest arrivals, and with Hugh Carterett (later spelled Cartwright) came in the first fleet.

On 27 July 1672 a warrant was issued to lay out to George Beadon and Hugh Carterett 300 acres or so much thereof as lay

⁵⁴ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H, p. 302.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Bk. S, p. 251.

⁵⁶ *Memo Bk.*, 8, p. 496.

between the lands to be allotted to Joseph Dalton on the South and Thomas Thompson on the North.⁵⁷ Although the warrant was for them jointly the grants were made separately. On 8 July 1696 a grant was made to George Bedon for 150 acres between Joseph Dalton and Hugh Carterett.⁵⁸ There is a great discrepancy between the date of the warrant in 1672 and the date of the grant in 1696—24 years. There seems to have been a good deal of confusion about many of the earlier warrants and surveys. Florence O'Sullivan the first Surveyor General proved incompetent and was charged with not making and completing surveys. John Culpeper his successor appointed in December 1671 suddenly left the Province and many surveys referred to him were not made or if made seem not to have been reported.⁵⁹ It is probable that Bedon's land was surveyed and that he took possession but that for some reason did not obtain his grant for so long a period. Bedon sold off this grant 31 acres and 2 roods in 1703 to Daniel Gale and Hannah his wife.⁶⁰ He died about 1705 and by his will empowered his widow Elizabeth Bedon to sell his lands. His widow (who afterwards married John Raven) sold to Patrick Scott 4 acres adjoining the land sold the Gales which Scott in 1710 conveyed to the Gales.⁶¹ She then in 1709 and 1711 conveyed all the residue of the grant of 150 acres to Richard Cartwright⁶² who thus became apparently the owner of the whole 150 acres granted to George Bedon except the 35 acres, owned by the Gales. This circumstance has rendered it practically impossible to trace the original dividing line between the grant to Bedon and that to Carterett and the writer has not endeavored on the map to do so.

THE GRANT TO HUGH CARTERETT (OR CARTWRIGHT).

On 17 August 1676 a grant was made to Hugh Cartwright for 117 acres between George Bedon and Thomas Thompson.⁶³ Hugh

⁵⁷ *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, p. 24.

⁵⁸ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 300.

⁵⁹ *Printed Warrants*, 1680–1692, p. 33.

⁶⁰ *Off: Hist: Com^a*, Bk. 1701–1712, p. 190.

⁶¹ *Memo: Bk.*, 5, p. 183.

⁶² *Off: Hist: Com^a*, Bk. 1701–1712, p. 67; Bk. 1701–1714, p. 297.

⁶³ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 229.

Carterett died in 1693 and by his will left his lands to his three sons Hugh, Richard and Robert.⁶⁴ What became of Hugh and Robert the writer has not ascertained, but later Richard is found in possession of the entire 117 acres, off which in 1697 he sold 40 acres to George Bedon⁶⁵ who transferred them to Thomas Pinckney.⁶⁶ On the 11 January 1700⁶⁷ a grant was made to Richard Carterett for 200 acres. A copy of the map attached to this grant remains⁶⁸ and calls for 210 acres between the Ashley and Cooper rivers and gives the Northern boundary of the grant. Richard Carterett subsequently acquired as we have seen the greater part of the George Bedon grant of 150 acres and about 233 acres off the western part of the Joseph Dalton grant and at his death his lands passed to his three sons Daniel, Richard, and Hugh.⁶⁹ Before his death he had sold off the 40 acres mentioned to George Bedon, 39½ acres to Elizabeth Lindrey and apparently some tracts to others. The spelling Carterett apparently disappears with this Richard Cartwright, for in the documents his name is generally and his sons names nearly if not quite always spelled Cartwright.

The 40 acres transferred to Pinckney were acquired by Charles Hart⁷⁰ who seems to have added to it 37 acres 3 roods off of Richard Cartwrights holdings for in 1735 he transferred a plantation of 77 acres 3 roods covering that area to John Whitfield.⁷¹ This 77 acres next is found in the hands of the Hon. John Colleton of Fairlawn (the transfer from Hart is not on the record) who called it "Exmouth" and whose residence seems to have been on the point where the City of Charleston had a number of circular shaped brick powder magazines which in a more or less dilapidated state are still there. In an article in a previous number of this Magazine⁷² the present writer stated that it was North of the Magazine buildings and that Exmouth included the old Parade Ground and

⁶⁴ *Probate Ct. Charleston*, Bk. 1671-1727, p. 11.

⁶⁵ *Off: Hist. Com^a*, Bk. 1696-1703, p. 95.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 97.

⁶⁷ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 390.

⁶⁸ *Off: Hist. Com^a*, Bk. 1696-1739, p. 367.

⁶⁹ *Memo Bk.*, 3, p. 182.

⁷⁰ *Memo Bk.*, 5, p. 183.

⁷¹ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. P, p. 68.

⁷² Vol. I, p. 337.

the Oaks Club. Fuller investigation and additional maps show that this was an error and the true North line of Exmouth was where placed on the map accompanying this article. By Sir John Colleton (son of the last mentioned John Colleton) Exmouth was sold to Thomas Boone Royal Governor of the Province of Carolina who called it "Bachelors Hall" and who sold it to Felix Long who sold it to Aaron Loocock, Nathaniel Russell and Andrew Lord when it became the site of the enterprise called the Rumney Distillery. Loocock acquired the interests of his two cotenants and sold off a part lying East of the present Meeting street containing $48\frac{1}{2}$ acres to John Langstaffe⁷³ whose son Benjamin Langstaffe in 1823 conveyed to the State of South Carolina the old residence place in the deed called "Laurel Island," for the purposes of a public arsenal;⁷⁴ and on which are the circular shaped magazine buildings just alluded to. The remainder of the tract with the addition of the farm formerly owned by Daniel and Hannah Gale was laid out into streets and squares and called the village of Rumney. It included the area between the present Meeting and King streets from about Huger street on the South to the line of Isabella street on the North.

West of this area so afterwards called the village of Rumney lay a farm of some 84 acres which has always defeated the efforts of the writer to explain.

It apparently lies within the lines of the Bedon and Cartwright grants but it is first found as a whole in the hands of George Logan. On 2 Jan'y 1706/7 Richard Cartwright conveyed to George Logan 29 acres part of the grant to his father Hugh Cartwright which then bounded North and West on Logan.⁷⁵ George Logan in his will devises to his daughter Hellen the tract of 84 acres purchased from John Wright, M^r Cartwright and M^r Hobkins.⁷⁶ The writer has not been able to discover from whom Wright and Hobkins acquired. Hellen Logan married Landgrave Robert Daniel and with her husband in 1726 transferred this 84 acres to Robert Hume⁷⁷ who devised it to his brother Alexander Hume, who trans-

⁷³ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H, p. 171.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, Bk. T, N^o. 12, p. 296.

⁷⁵ *Off: Hist: Com^a*, Bk. 1701-1712, p. 239.

⁷⁶ *Probate Ct. Charleston*, Bk. 1671-1727, p. 149.

⁷⁷ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F, p. 253.

ferred to George Saxby⁷⁸ who sold to George Marshall (of whom more presently) whose executors sold to Robert Williams Junr.⁷⁹ who sold to Thomas Pike⁸⁰ from whom it passed to William Bampfild at whose death it was about 1794 divided among up his heirs.

There is considerable confusion as to the Carteretts and Cartwrights which the writer has never satisfactorily cleared up. A *Robert Cartwright* makes the conveyance of the 65 acres off the Scott grant to Thomas Gadsden when apparently the land belonged to Daniel, Richard, and Hugh Cartwright, and there is another settler named Nicholas Carteret who had apparently no connection with Hugh, but as the object of this article is to locate the original grants, the exactness of these subdivisions, and genealogical accuracy in the relations of the owners need not be enquired too closely into.

THE GRANT TO THOMAS THOMPSON.

On 27 July 1672 a warrant was issued⁸¹ to lay out to Thomas Thompson 300 acres or so much as was contained between the lands to be laid out to George Beadon and Hugh Carterett to the South and Henry Simonds to the North. This acreage being allowed to Thomas Thompson and his wife as having arrived in the first fleet. A grant was made on 15 April 1683 to Thomas Thomson but for only 100 acres within the same bounds.⁸² The writer has never been able to locate this grant as being the source of title to any subsequent holders. It probably was treated as abandoned and escheated, and seems to have been included in the later holdings of Mrs Elizabeth Lindrey and John Watkins.⁸³

THE GRANT TO HENRY SIMONDS.

Henry Simonds, Symons, or Simons, (it is spelled in all three ways) received a warrant dated 27 July 1672 for 150 acres or so

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, Bk. C.C., p. 337.

⁷⁹ *Memo Bk.*, 9, p. 354.

⁸⁰ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H, N^o. 3, p. 482.

⁸¹ *Printed Warrants*, 1672-1679, p. 25.

⁸² *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 226.

⁸³ See however Tho^s Thompson to Tho^s Stanyarne deed for 45 acres 27 Decr., 1675, *Off: Hist: Com^a*, Bk. G, p. 55 which may refer to this grant.

much as was contained between the lands to be laid out to Thomas Thompson to the South and Joseph Pendarvis to the North.⁸⁴ This was allowed to him for his arriving in the first fleet. This Henry Simonds had no known connection with the South Carolina family of Simons' who descend from another immigrant—Benjamin Simons of Middleburg on the Eastern Branch of Cooper river. On 12 April 1681 another warrant was issued which recites that Henry Simonds had formerly taken up a parcel of land on the Oyster Point joining to Joseph Pendarvis to the North and Hugh Cartwright to the South (this looks as if Thomas Thompson had disappeared) which he had settled, and had run out by John Culpeper but owing to Culpeper's illegal departure the plat and survey were lost—and directs there be laid out to Henry Simonds the said land being about 80 acres;⁸⁵ and on 19 March 1692 a grant was made to Henry Simonds for 80 acres on the Neck near Charles Town,⁸⁶ which 80 acres formed a part of Sans Souci and Magnolia Umbra as hereafter shown.

THE GRANT TO JOSEPH PENDARVIS.

On 27 July 1672 a warrant was issued to lay out to Joseph Pendarvis 250 acres (allowed for himself, Elizabeth his wife, and Priscilla her daughter arriving in the first fleet) or so much as was contained between the land to be laid out to Henry Simonds to the South and William Kennis to the North,⁸⁷ followed by a grant on the 1 January 1675 but for only 137 acres⁸⁸ which became a part of Magnolia Umbra and of:

SANS SOUCI.

Joseph Pendarvis by his will proved 2 Febry 1695⁸⁹ devised to his grandson (or stepgrandson?) William Allen, son of Priscilla Rose formerly Priscilla Allen, that part of his grant lying West of the Broad Path, for which William Allen 20 August 1701 took out

⁸⁴ *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, p. 25.

⁸⁵ *Printed Warrants*, 1680–1692, p. 33.

⁸⁶ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 188.

⁸⁷ *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, p. 26.

⁸⁸ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 3.

⁸⁹ *S. C. Hist. & Gen Mag.*: vol. X, p. 14.

a new grant to himself as containing 70 acres.⁹⁰ This 70 acres with 80 acres off the Henry Simonds grant were acquired by John Watkin's certainly as early as 1719 in which year he conveyed to Judith Ladson a free coloured woman referred to in the deeds as "Free Judy" a parcel of $6\frac{1}{8}$ acres off the tract on the Broad Path, just about where now the avenue to Magnolia Cemetery leaves the Meeting street road.⁹¹ The remainder of the tract containing $143\frac{1}{2}$ acres (or stated as 150 acres) long continued as a separate farm or plantation. In 1723 John Watkins and Mary his wife conveyed this $143\frac{1}{2}$ acres to Jonathan Collings (or Collins)⁹² and after the death of Collings his widow Sarah (who married Robert Johnston a merchant in Charles Town)⁹³ conveyed in 1750 the property to her son Jonathan Collings; who with Mary his wife on the 26 October 1750 transferred it to Benjamin D'Harriette,⁹⁴ who on 18 Decr. 1754 conveyed it to George Marshall.⁹⁵

George Marshall as we have seen also owned the 84 acre tract lying to the South. Pelatiah Webster who made a trip to Charles Town in 1765 gives an account in his journal of a visit to George Marshall on 5th June 1765 viz: "Rode out to M^r George Marshall's "country seat 3 miles from town on Ashley River: dined there: "view^d his plantation: saw his rice and indigo growing in the "field M^r Marshall is a Scotch gentleman of great "humanity and courtesy, very happy in his plantation & of a fine "agreeable temper: he has a very beautiful orangery, & fine garden "with variety of fine vegetables of the growth of the climate, as "oranges, chickesaw plumbs, catalpas, nectarines, figs &c &c."

At George Marshall's death the property was by his Executors sold to "Joseph Ball of Charlestown Sugar Baker" who on 14 Nov^r 1767 transferred it to Robert Williams Jun^r.⁹⁶ Robert Williams Jun^r was an attorney at law, practicing in Charles Town as was his father Robert Williams S^r and who both seemed to have had a large practice. Some time after (the record does not

⁹⁰ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 403.

⁹¹ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. D, p. 87.

⁹² *Ibid.*, Bk. Q, p. 128; *Memo Bk.*, 3, p. 385.

⁹³ *Ibid.*

⁹⁴ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H.H., pp. 121, 125.

⁹⁵ *Memo Bk.*, vol. 7, p. 298.

⁹⁶ *Memo Bk.*, 9, p. 354.

show when) the property passed to Arthur de Bardeleben for whom in 1784 a plat of the property was made which shows quite elaborate grounds and gardens. In 1787 de Bardeleben sold to W^m Cooke⁹⁷ whose assignees in 1799 conveyed it to Theodore Gaillard J^r and Thomas Simons who in 1800 partition it between them as known by the name of Sans Souci.⁹⁸ This is the first time on the record it is designated by that name, but in the subsequent partitions and sales it is referred to as Sans Souci. It is impossible to say when the name was first conferred. The Northern boundary line ran from the Broad road to the Ashley river at about where the road now leads to the Schuetzenplatz of the German Rifle Club.

MAGNOLIA UMBRA.

North of Exmouth lying East of the Broad Path lay a tract of land which as one plantation is first found in the ownership of M^{rs} Elizabeth Lindrey. She acquired 13 acres out of the grant to Henry Simonds and 112 acres from Joseph Pendarvis and for this 125 acres on 5 Febry 1704 she took out a new grant to herself.⁹⁹ She then purchased from Richard Cartwright in 1705, 39½ acres off the Cartwright grant, and devised the 164½ acres to her son by a former marriage—Gillson Clapp—who purchased an additional 10 acres, and on 2 Sept^r 1726 with Margaret his wife conveyed the 174½ acres to Robert Hume an attorney at Law of Charles Town.¹⁰⁰ Robert Hume added 10 acres purchased from Charles Hart, apparently part of the Simonds grant, and also 100 acres of marsh and the property became his residence and country seat. By his will he devised the whole to his brother Alexander Hume of London, who on 16 June 1744 conveyed the whole to George Saxby.¹⁰¹

The property next appears in the ownership of one Peter Commet¹⁰² from whom it passed to ——— Porcher and then to Leonard Greaves whose executors in 1767 conveyed to Paul Hamilton who

⁹⁷ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. C, N^o 6, p. 501.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, Bk. 7, p. 285.

⁹⁹ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 461; *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F, p. 276.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, Bk. C.C., p. 337.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, Bk. D.D., p. 75.

in the same year conveyed to William Burrows.¹⁰³ On 8 Febry 1781 William Burrows sold the property to William Cunnington.¹⁰⁴ In Cunnington's hands it was surveyed and laid out into farms streets and lots and sold out in parcels. The North boundary of the tract was the line marked by Moultrie street to Belvedere creek and then down the creek to the river: the west boundary was the public road; and the South boundary approximately the line of Williman Street. A part of this tract was purchased by the Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade (under the law of the State) and used as a parade ground. The Oaks Club had a small lot on it. Magnolia cemetery, St. Lawrence cemetery and the other contiguous cemeteries are all on parts of this 184½ acres and apparently on that part which was a portion of the grant to Joseph Pendarvis. The site of the old plantation dwelling house was according to the plats at about the spot where the office or residence of the Superintendent of Magnolia Cemetery now stands.

BELVEDERE.

On 27 July 1672 a warrant was issued to lay out to William Kennis 400 acres or so much as was contained between the land laid out to Joseph Pendarvis to the South and John Williamson to the North.¹⁰⁵ No grant ever appears to have been made under this warrant nor any possession taken by Kennis. On 14 June 1679 a warrant was issued to lay out to John Meader 200 acres.¹⁰⁶ No grant appears to have followed this warrant but on 24 March 1693/4 a grant was made to Jonathan Amory for 100 acres.¹⁰⁷ On 6 February 1704/5 a grant was made to Henry Wigington for 144 acres which recites that Jonathan Amory had died possessed of 100 acres commonly called Meaders Plantation as would appear from the original grants and several mesne conveyances to Jonathan Amory, and that the 100 acres with about 44 acres of marsh land adjoining are now vested in Henry Wigington. The description of the grant to Wigington is of 144 acres of land and marsh

¹⁰³ *Memo Bk.*, 9, p. 324.

¹⁰⁴ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F, 5, p. 203.

¹⁰⁵ *Printed Warrants*, 1672-1679, p. 26.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 200.

¹⁰⁷ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 87.

on the Oyster Point Neck commonly known by the name of Meaders plantation on the West side of Cooper river bounding East on a creek out of Cooper river South part on a creek and marsh and part on M^{rs} Elizabeth Lindrey late Elizabeth Clapp West on the Broad Path and North on Doct^r Charles Burnham.¹⁰⁸ On 7 June 1712 the General Assembly of the Province ratified an Act whereby a Commission consisting of Charles Hart, Col. W^m Rhett and Col. Hugh Grange were directed to purchase a tract of land to be within six miles of Charles Town and to contain not less than 100 nor more than 300 acres and thereon to build a brick dwelling house with other conveniences, to cost not exceeding £1000: all the same to be for the use of the Right Honourable the Governor and the succeeding Governors of the Province.¹⁰⁹ The directions of the Act were carried out and the property was purchased from Wigington and a dwelling house built which became known as the "Governor's House." The Governor at the time, and for whom, the tradition is, the Assembly especially intended to provide, was Governor Charles Craven a brother of William Lord Craven one of the Lords Proprietors. Governor Craven was one of the most capable and beloved of the Governors under the rule of the Proprietors and no doubt occupied the residence until his departure in 1716. The succeeding Governor appointed by the Proprietors—Robert Johnson—also probably occupied it as a residence near the seat of Government until the revolution of 1720: when it was possibly occupied by James Moore the Revolutionary Governor; but on 10 March 1721 an Act was passed by the General Assembly vesting in the Honourable Robert Johnson the 144 acres being a plantation and house commonly called the Governor's house situate on Oyster Point *alias* Charles Town neck bounding North on Doct^r Charles Burnham East on a marsh of Cooper river South part on marsh and part on Gillson Clapp and West on the Highway or Broadpath.¹¹⁰ After Governor Johnson's death the property was by his eldest son Robert, to whom he had devised it, conveyed in 1739 to Gabriel Manigault as "The Point" on Charles Town neck containing 146 acres.¹¹¹ When

¹⁰⁸ *Off: Hist: Com^a*, Bk. N.C., p. 293.

¹⁰⁹ *Statutes at Large*, vol. 2, p. 380.

¹¹⁰ *Memo Bk.*, 3, p. 380.

¹¹¹ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. T, p. 248.

Gabriel Manigault disposed of the property does not appear on the record, but on 16 June 1744 it was held by Governor James Glen,¹¹² and in 1749,¹¹³ and either by Glen or some transferree of his must have been conveyed to Thomas Shubrick who held it in 1767¹¹⁴ although no conveyance to Shubrick appears on the record. When the name Belvedere was given to it does not appear. Probably by the Shubricks for it was known by that name whilst in their hands. From Thomas Shubrick it passed to his son known as Col: Thomas Shubrick after whose death the property was in 1812 divided up and sold; a tract of 30 acres called the Belvedere Mansion House tract being conveyed to his widow M^{rs} Mary Shubrick,¹¹⁵ after whose death this mansion house tract was in 1835 conveyed to Misses Maria H. and Harriott Pinckney.¹¹⁶ It is at present owned by the Charleston Country Club. When the present dwelling was built is not known to the writer but certainly later than 22 March 1796 when according to the notice in the *Gazette* "Belvedere the elegant seat of Thomas Shubrick esq: three miles from this city, was yesterday morning destroyed by fire."¹¹⁷ The place was thus the residence of three colonial Governors, Craven, Johnson, and Glen, and of two wealthy families, Manigault, and Shubrick. The surmise of the present writer in an earlier number of this Magazine¹¹⁸ that it may also have been the residence of Governor James Colleton was clearly erroneous. When the present fine grove of live oak trees was planted is not known. This with other evidences of labour and expenditure show that at one time the grounds were laid out as an ornamental country seat. The creek to the South was formerly dammed and a pond created and used to run a mill known as Belvedere Mill or Shubricks Mill. This structure continued as late as the boyhood of the late Col Edward M^cCrady who told the writer he had been thro' it when a boy.

¹¹² See map *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. C.C., p. 337.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, Bk. D.D., p. 75.

¹¹⁴ *Memo Bk.*, 9, pp. 305, 324.

¹¹⁵ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. T, N^o 12, p. 339.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Bk. I, N^o 10, p. 172.

¹¹⁷ *S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag.* vol. VI, p. 98.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. XII, p. 46.

THE RAT TRAP.

Across the Broad path from Belvedere and situate on the Ashley river was a plantation known from a very early period as the "Rat Trap." On 13 March 1693/4 a grant was made to Jonathan Amory for 60 acres,¹¹⁹ no location or description is given in the grant and it is surmised that it is the same 60 acres of which on 10 June 1696 Jonathan Amory makes a gift to Joseph Croskeys in consideration of a marriage between Joseph Croskeys and Judith Amory the eldest daughter of Jonathan: said 60 acres being "on Charles-towne Neck fenced in with Cedar posts & pales and commonly "known by the name of the Ratt Trapp" bounding East upon the Broad Path and South on lands granted to Joseph Pendarvis dec^d and by him given to his grandson William Allen. To this 60 acres was added 60 acres conveyed to Joseph Croskeys by Charles Burnham in November 1699 off a large grant of 270 acres made to Burnham.¹²⁰ By agreement between Amory and Burnham this 60 acres was to be transferred to Amory upon Burnham receiving his grant, but no transfer having been made prior to Amory's death, at the request of Amory's widow, and executrix Burnham conveyed the 60 acres to Croskeys, lying West of the Broad Path and adjoining on the North the 60 acres already by Amory given to Croskeys. From Croskeys (or some grantee of his) the property passed to Charles Hart who in 1724 mortgages the tract commonly called the Rat Trap on Charles Town Neck containing 120 acres,¹²¹ and in 1726 conveys it as containing 140 acres commonly called the Rat Trap to Thomas Cooper gentleman and "Eleana" his wife.¹²² It is next in the ownership, in 1755—of Edward Bullard.¹²³ Edward Bullard married Sarah Harris widow (whose maiden name was Sarah Tucker) and after Bullard's death the Rat Trap passed to his widow, on whose death it became the property of her son by her former marriage—Dr Tucker Harris. For many years Dr Tucker Harris lived and practiced as a physician in the City of Charleston. He died in 1821 leaving seven daughters

¹¹⁹ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 86.

¹²⁰ *Off: Hist: Comⁿ*, vol. 1696–1703, p. 152 and 61.

¹²¹ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. D, p. 208.

¹²² *Ibid.*, Bk. E, p. 306.

¹²³ *Ibid.*, Bk. S.S., p. 34; Bk. W.W., p. 130.

to take his estate, and sometime about 1849 the Rat Trap was divided up into seven farms¹²⁴ and partitioned among his daughters or their representatives, and gradually sold off to different persons. The Rat Trap was situated to the West of the public road lying between the road and the Ashley river. The South boundary was approximately the line of the road from the public road to the Schutzenplatz and the North boundary was a line to the river nearly opposite the present road to the Etiwan Phosphate works. Dr Harris seems sometime before his death to have changed the name to "Hayfield Farm." At least there is a map on record which styles it Dr Harris' Hayfield Farm.¹²⁵

Why prior to 1696 the name Rat Trap was bestowed upon the property the writer cannot guess. It may be the shape of the map of the original 60 acres had the form of a trap but this does not seem plausible.

THE GRANT TO CHARLES BURNHAM.

On 27 July 1672 a warrant was issued to lay out to John Williamson 450 acres allowed for himself and two servants arriving in the 1st fleet, or so much thereof as was contained between the lands to be laid out for William Kennis to the South, and Samuel West to the North. No grant seems to have followed this warrant and, as in the case of William Kennis it would appear to have been abandoned.¹²⁶ In the deed in 1699 from Charles Burnham to Joseph Croskeys he states that the 60 acres formerly belonged to a greater quantity for which there was no grant but was in Burnham's tenure, and that he had agreed with Amory to run out and take a grant for the whole tract.¹²⁷ Accordingly a warrant was issued 26 May 1696 to lay out to Doct^r Charles Burnham 270 acres:¹²⁸ and on 9 Sept^r. 1696 a grant was made to him for 270 acres on Charles Town Neck, bounding East on Long Point Creek, South on Jonathan Amory and West on Ashley river.¹²⁹ From this

¹²⁴ Ibid., Bk. N, N^o 12, p. 322.

¹²⁵ Ibid., Bk. Q, N^o 7, p. 179.

¹²⁶ *Printed Warrants*, 1672-1679, p. 27.

¹²⁷ *Off: Hist Com^r.*, Bk. 1696-1703, p. 152.

¹²⁸ *Printed Warrants*, 1692-1711, p. 119.

¹²⁹ *Grants*, vol. 38, p. 314.

grant he transferred 60 acres to Joseph Croskeys lying West of the Broad Path which became a part of the Rat Trap. On the 23 July 1711 he obtained another grant for 60 acres¹³⁰ on the Neck adjoining the first grant. In 1700 he had sold to Samuel West 43 acres¹³¹ all the remaining part of his grant of 270 acres lying West of the Broad Path, and these sales of 103 acres left him of his two grants one plantation of about 227 acres all lying East of the Broad Path.

Doct^r Charles Burnham devised the property to his son Charles Burnham J^r as the plantation on which he lived described as in two grants and bounding South on lands lately of Henry Wigington but then of the Public (i.e. the Governors House).

Charles Burnham the younger in turn devised to his son Nicholas Burnham, whose sister Mary married Artemas Elliott. Nicholas Burnham devised the property to his two nieces Mary and Margaret Elliott.¹³² Mary Elliott married Robert Cochran¹³³ and after her marriage the property was divided between the sisters, Margaret receiving the Northern portion containing some 118½ acres and Mary the Southern portion just North of Belvedere.¹³⁴ Margaret Elliott thereafter married James Darby.¹³⁵ On the portion of his wife Robert Cockran established, or continued a shipyard which became well known, and at which boats and vessels of the size in use at the time on the coast were constructed and repaired. It was known as Cochrans shipyard and as prior to Cochrans time the writer has found no evidence of a shipyard there it is most likely he established it. The existence of this shipyard gave to the creek on which it was located the name of Shipyard Creek. Before that it had been called Long Point Creek and the upper part of the creek still continued for some time to be so called but the name Shipyard Creek gradually supplanted the other name. It was at this shipyard that the frigate John Adams—a frigate of 32 guns was built between November 1798 and June 1799 when she was launched. She was

¹³⁰ Ibid., vol. 39, p. 121.

¹³¹ *Memo Bk.*, 2, p. 83.

¹³² *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. G, N^o 4, p. 159.

¹³³ Ibid., Bk. Z, N^o 5, p. 389.

¹³⁴ Ibid., Bk. D, N^o 6, p. 203.

¹³⁵ Ibid., Bk. H, N^o 4, p. 47.

paid for by a popular subscription in Charleston and was constructed by Paul Pritchard. The late Charles Fraser in his reminiscences states that he saw her on the stocks before she was launched. James Darby was also a shipwright and probably the shipyard was the enterprize of both the brothers-in-law. After 1800 Robert Cochran and his wife sold off Mary Cochran's part of the property which became broken up into small farms and holdings. One of these farms containing $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres was acquired by the Hon: Joel R. Poinsett.¹³⁶ It was situated at the corner of the public road and the road dividing Cochran's property from Belvedere called Shubrick's avenue. Mr. Poinsett made of this farm a sort of country retreat, and it was well known as Poinsett's Farm. After his death it was conveyed to the late Edward McCrady attorney at law of Charleston who added it to a tract of 17 acres part of the Cochran property which he had already purchased and the tract constituted his residence up to the war of 1861-1865, living on the farm except in Summer when he lived on Sullivan's Island.

After 1800 also the Darby portion which had become vested in Artemas Burnham Darby, the son of James and Margaret Darby was broken up and sold out into smaller holdings. At one point on the Darby property, near the creek, and just North of the shipyard the State constructed a magazine for the storage of gunpowder, the heavy foundations of which were plainly visible a few years ago. There is or was on this property a family cemetery or burial place.

THE GRANT TO SAMUEL WEST.

On 27 July 1672 a warrant was issued to lay out to Samuel West 450 acres (allowed for himself and two servants arriving in the first fleet) or so much thereof as lay between the lands to be laid out to John Williamson to the South and Ralph Marshall to the North.¹³⁷ Samuel West was one of the original passengers who came in the *Carolina* on her very first voyage.¹³⁸ He settled in the Province and left numerous descendants. The warrant was for 450 acres but no grant to him appears and a grant to his son was

¹³⁶ Ibid., Bk P, N° 8, p. 202.

¹³⁷ *Printed Warrants, 1672-1679*, p. 27.

¹³⁸ *Collⁿ Hist: Soc: of S. C.*, vol. V, p. 136.

not made until 33 years later viz: on 15 Sept^r 1705¹³⁹ and is only for 94 acres. The certificate of the surveyor annexed to this grant states that the 94 acres is part of 243 acres formerly run out to Samuel West dec^d but the difference between 94 acres and 243 acres must have been abandoned or transferred. Prior to the date of this grant Samuel West had on 4 Oct^r 1700 purchased from Charles Burnham off his 270 acres grant 43 acres lying West of the Broad Path¹⁴⁰ and the 137 acres passed from the first Samuel West to his son Samuel West¹⁴¹ who on 3 February 1740 conveyed the 137 acres to Childermas Croft being situate on Ashley river West of the public road and North of the Rat Trap.¹⁴² Childermas Croft on 20 April 1744 conveyed the 137 acres to Branfill Evance who died intestate and on 24 Decr 1766 the 137 acres was by his widow Rebecca Evance and son Samuel Baker Evance conveyed to Melcher Verley, Butcher.¹⁴³ From Verley it seems to have passed to Henry Timrod (the father of the poet William Henry Timrod and grandfather of the more illustrious poet Henry Timrod) who in January 1784 with Christian his wife conveyed the 137 acres to D^r George Hahnbaum and Jacob Williman, who in 1788 partitioned it equally between them.¹⁴⁴ The Northern half which fell to Jacob Williman and became well known as Williman's Farm, was in 1823 conveyed by his Executors to M^r John Fraser¹⁴⁵ by whom it was held for many years.

THE M^cLAUGHLIN GRANTS. THE BOWEN OR ALLEN FARM.

On 30 May 1674 a warrant was issued to lay out to Ralph Marshall 148 acres (allowed to him arriving in the first fleet) or so much thereof as lay between the lands of Samuel West to the South and Thomas Norris to the North.¹⁴⁶ This warrant seems to have been superseded by another dated 7 January 1685 to lay out to him 96 acres and on 23 April 1685 a grant was made to

¹³⁹ *Memo Bk.*, 4, p. 59.

¹⁴⁰ *Off: Hist: Comⁿ Memo Bk.*, 2, p. 83.

¹⁴¹ *Memo Bk.*, 1, p. 256.

¹⁴² *Memo Bk.*, 7, p. 422.

¹⁴³ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. M. N^o 5, p. 487.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Bk. Y. N^o 5, p. 427.

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, Bk. N. N^o 9, p. 20.

¹⁴⁶ *Printed Warrants 1672-1679*, p. 75. *Ibid.*, 1680-1692, p. 183.

Ralph Marshall for 96 acres between Ashley and Cooper rivers.¹⁴⁷ Ralph Marshall came over on the *Carolina* on her first voyage served in Parliament and on the Grand Council, held other property, and seems to have left descendants, but must have either disposed of, or abandoned this grant as the writer has not been able to find further mention of it and it seems to have been overlaid by the grants to the McLaughlin's and to William Smith.

On 15 July 1697 a grant for 20 acres was made to William McLaughlin bounding Northeast on Long Point Creek, Northwest and Southwest on James Williamson.¹⁴⁸ This land evidently descended to James McLaughlin the son of William; and on 14 Decr 1714 a grant was made for 50 additional acres to James MacLaughlin,¹⁴⁹ who by his will devised to his son William McLaughlin,¹⁵⁰ from whom the land descended to John McLaughlin his son, who on 17 Decr 1783 conveyed to John Bowers the tract of 70 acres¹⁵¹ as made up of two grants of 20 and 50 acres on Charleston Neck bounding East on a creek from Cooper river (Long Point Creek) North on M^{rs} Elizabeth Pinckney (Belmont) West on James Donovan, and South on M^{rs} Frost (the Darby Farm). The tract contained really more than 70 acres, overrunning as most old grants do. John Bowen in 1811 devised the property to his son John W. Bowen¹⁵² from whom in 1828 it was sold away.¹⁵³ During the ownership of the Bowens the property was known as the Bowen Farm and after 1828 it passed in rapid succession thro' a number of hands until September 1849, when it was acquired by Thomas P. Allen,¹⁵⁴ during whose ownership it was known as the Allen Farm and by whose representatives it was in 1881 sold to the Edisto Phosphate Company as containing 85½ acres of high land and 20½ acres of marsh. There is on this property an old family cemetery with a number of tombs.

¹⁴⁷ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 220.

¹⁴⁸ *Memo Bk.*, 1, p. 241.

¹⁴⁹ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 48; *Memo Bk.*, 1, p. 244.

¹⁵⁰ *Prob: Ct: Charleston*, Bk. 1760-1767, p. 3.

¹⁵¹ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. Q. N^o 5, p. 170.

¹⁵² *Prob: Ct: Charleston*, Bk. 1807-1818, p. 228.

¹⁵³ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. X. N^o 9, p. 389.

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, Bk. F. N^o 12, p. 35.

THE GRANT TO WILLIAM SMITH: THE DISHER FARM.

Opposite the McLaughlin property lying mainly to the West of the public road and between the public road and Ashley river lay a farm or plantation originally granted 28 June 1711 to William Smith (in a later deed styled "Major") for 70 acres bounding North on John Pendarvis, East on W^m McLaughlin, and James Pickens, South on Samuel West and West on a marsh and creek of Ashley River.¹⁵⁵ This grant seems to have approximately taken the place of the grant for 96 acres to Ralph Marshall above alluded to. On 12 January 1721 William Smith the "son and heir apparent" of William Smith dec^d conveyed the property as containing 81 acres to Nathaniel Partridge¹⁵⁶ who devised it to his son Nathaniel Partridge.¹⁵⁷ The tract then appears in 1748 as owned by John McKenzie Jr¹⁵⁸ and in 1753 as owned by Childermas Croft¹⁵⁹ (who had apparently married a daughter of the last Nathaniel Partridge); and in 1786 as owned by James Donovan who in that year sold to John Bowen 17 acres of the grant lying East of the public road and called the Four mile house tract.¹⁶⁰ This Four mile house was for many years a noted road house or tavern for travellers on the road to and from Charleston. About 1812 it was kept by a man named Fisher who with his wife was indicted for the murder of one of several travellers who at different times had disappeared after taking shelter at this Inn. Both Fisher and his wife were convicted and executed. In the Charleston Book published in 1845 consisting of selections from the writings of Charlestonians is a graphic account by John Blake White of the execution of Fisher and his wife under the title of "The Dungeon and the Gallows."

The remainder of the farm lying west of the public road was in 1791 conveyed by Donovan to Nicholas Cobia¹⁶¹ whose widow

¹⁵⁵ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 39, p. 108.

¹⁵⁶ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. E. p. 328.

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, Bk. R. p. 233.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, Bk. D.D. p. 379.

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, Bk. N.N. p. 486.

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, Bk. R.N^o 5, p. 41.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*, Bk. G. N^o 7, p. 340.

Ann in 1847 conveyed it to R. W. Disher¹⁶² in whose possession it was for many years known as Disher's Farm.

BELMONT.

North of the McLaughlin grants and East of the public road was situate the plantation called Belmont the country seat for many years of Charles Pinckney sometime Chief Justice of the Province, and of his descendants. According to the Memorial of Charles Pinckney made 24 April 1739¹⁶³ it was a tract of 175 acres on Charles Town Neck which by divers mesne conveyances had become vested in Joseph Pendarvis and was by his Executors on 11 April 1736 conveyed to Charles Pinckney and embraced 97 acres granted to Capt: Stephen Bull 16 Decr. 1676, and the remainder was part of a larger tract originally granted to John Faulconer 5 April 1676. There is on record a grant to Capt. Stephen Bull dated 17 Decr. 1676 for 97 acres upon Oyster Point.¹⁶⁴ There are also on record several warrants in favour of John Falconer (who arrived in Sept^r 1670) issued in 1672 and 1675 for 440 acres.¹⁶⁵ On 15 August 1676 John Faulkner conveyed to Original Jackson carpenter 92 acres between Ashley and Wandow rivers bounding on the North side of lands of Thomas Norris.¹⁶⁶ In the warrant to Ralph Marshall already referred to the land to be allotted to him bounded North on Thomas Norris. Of this 92 acres John Jackson heir at law of Original Jackson conveyed on 31 August 1695 to Isaac Mazyck 75 acres, who on 3 Nov^r 1697 conveyed to Daniel Garnier, whose widow Magdaline Garnier in January 1708/9 conveyed the 75 acres to John Pendarvis.¹⁶⁷ In this last conveyance the 92 acres is stated to have been part of a grant for 132 acres made 5 August 1676 to John Faulconer near the Oyster Point. Chief Justice Charles Pinckney a distinguished lawyer, writing concerning his own title in 1739 must have been correct in his location of the grants forming the sources of his title altho' the present data do

¹⁶² Ibid., Bk. Z. N^o 11, p. 113.

¹⁶³ *Memo Bk.*, 5, p. 388.

¹⁶⁴ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 19.

¹⁶⁵ *Printed Warrants*, 1672-1679, pp. 50, 103.

¹⁶⁶ *Off: Hist: Comⁿ*. Bk. G. p. 108.

¹⁶⁷ *Memo Bk.*, 1, p. 260.

not "check off" either with the grant to, or the location of the lands of, John Falconer.

John Pendarvis by his will in 1719¹⁶⁸ devises to his two younger sons Benjamin and John the tract of his land upon "Cupar" river bounding West on the Broad path and South upon the line of Major William Smith and "Mackloth" (McLaughlin) line. This is the proper description of Belmont and as the property was conveyed to Charles Pinckney by the Executors of Joseph Pendarvis the eldest son of John Pendarvis he must have in some way acquired it from his brothers. Joseph Pendarvis in his will in 1735¹⁶⁹ devises the property as containing 175 acres to his Executors to be sold. Charles Pinckney seems to have made Belmont his country seat and residence. In the life of Eliza Pinckney by her descendant the late M^{rs} St Julien Ravenel it is stated that in 1741 Miss Lucas was a frequent visitor to her friends the Pinckneys at Belmont. After Miss Lucas' marriage to M^r Pinckney it became her residence and so continued apparently until after the construction by M^r Pinckney of his fine residence in Charles Town when Belmont became only the country seat. M^{rs} Ravenel (p. 101) describes the house as "a delightful residence, a large brick "house, standing as most of the country houses did, a few hundred "yards from the waters edge, on a semicircular headland making "out into a bold creek, a branch of the Cooper River."

At Chief Justice Pinckney's death in July 1758 Belmont passed to his widow for life. She continued to make it her country residence until the destruction of the residence. In a letter from M^{rs} Pinckney quoted by M^{rs} Ravenel (p. 278) apparently dated in May or June 1780 she says "the enemy was at Belmont and de-" "stroyed everything in the house but took none of the negroes." In Garden's anecdotes (1st series p. 268) he states that in despite of the solicitation of M^{rs} Pinckney Col: Moncrief of the British army destroyed certain oak trees of remarkable beauty which had been planted by her deceased husband. On the map of Belmont made by Purcell in August 1785 the site of the house is marked "Remains of residence," so it apparently was destroyed between 1780 and 1785. At the death of M^{rs} Pinckney the property passed

¹⁶⁸ *Prob: Ct: Charleston*, Bk. 1724-25, p. 76.

¹⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, Bk. 1732-1737, p. 300.

to her eldest son Gen^l Charles Cotesworth Pinckney whose attributed utterance of "Millions for defence but not a cent for tribute" has become embedded in the rock of American patriotic history:

At General Pinckney's death Belmont passed to his daughters and in 1849 Misses Maria H. and Harriott Pinckney conveyed Belmont as containing 185 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres to their cousin M^{rs} Harriott Pinckney Holbrook, concerning whom M^{rs} Ravenel in her work on Charleston the Place and the People has given us such a full account.

THE GRANT TO JOHN PENDARVIS.

Opposite to Belmont, lying West of the public road and between the road and Ashley river is a farm or tract also of some 175 acres. On 11 February 1698/9 a grant was made to John Pendarvis for 200 acres¹⁷⁰ running from Ashley river to Long Point creek and bounding South on Samuel West and W^m McLaughlin. It seems to have embraced the 97 acre grant to Stephen Bull and a part at least of the land originally run out for Thomas Norris. To this 200 acres he added 30 acres purchased in November 1706 from John Ladson;¹⁷¹ 12 acres purchased in December 1706 from Samuel West¹⁷² and the 75 acres acquired in January 1708/9 from Magdaline Garnier Executrix. By his will in 1719¹⁷³ he devised the plantation on which he dwelt West of the Broad Path fronting on Ashley river to his eldest son Joseph Pendarvis who by his will in 1735 devised it to Childermas Croft and John Hyrne as trustees for his children by a negro woman named Parthena. The devolution of the title after that date is obscure. The trustees must have sold the property and it must have been acquired by Childermas Croft for although nothing direct appears upon the record yet the boundaries given in deeds for adjoining lands show this tract as first said to belong to Childermas Croft, then to his wife Sarah Croft and then to his daughter Catherine Croft. Probart Howarth married a daughter of Childermas Croft, and Hester the daughter of Probart Howarth married Capt James Graham, and by deeds

¹⁷⁰ *Memo Bk.*, 1, p. 248.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, p. 253.

¹⁷² *Ibid.*, p. 256.

¹⁷³ *Prob: Ct: Charleston*, Bk. 1724-25, p. 76.

in 1786 all the land to which Hester was entitled under the wills of Sarah Croft, Catherine Croft, Childermas Croft and Childermas Harvey were vested in James Graham¹⁷⁴ who in 1794 executed a lease of the property as containing 175 acres, reserving the family vault and one acre around it.¹⁷⁵ Subsequently in 1830 the property was sold as the property of the estate of Daniel Cobia to Christian D. Happoldt and was known as Happoldt's Farm. There is on this tract, at the Southeastern corner not far from the river a small graveyard in which there is a stone to the memory of Isaac Huger Jun: Esq. who died 22 Oct^r 1791 aged 24 years and 6 months. He was a son of General Isaac Huger of the Revolution but how he came to be buried at this spot the writer cannot say.

This grant to John Pendarvis and the next grant to John Ladson seem to have been the last which crossed or "straddled" the peninsula from river to river. The later grants were for land upon one or the other river or in the space between.

LONG POINT OR STROMBOLI.

North of Belmont on Long Point creek and East of the public road was a plantation originally called Long Point and later Stromboli.

On 7 Decr 1672 a warrant was issued to lay out to Richard Deyos 300 acres (allowed for himself and one servant Christopher Edwards arriving in the first fleet) or so much as was contained between the lands to be laid out to Thomas Norris to the South and Anthony Churne to the North.¹⁷⁶ There had on 7 Sept^r 1672 been issued to Christopher Edwards a warrant for 170 acres allowed him for Margaret his wife and Anne his daughter arriving in February 1670/1, and on 18 January 1672 another warrant was issued to him for 80 acres.¹⁷⁷ The writer has not been able to find any grant to Richard Deyos, which seems to have been supplanted by a grant to Christopher Edwards on 23 March 1677 for 270 acres.¹⁷⁸ On 14 July 1677 Christopher Edwards conveyed to

¹⁷⁴ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. V. N^o 5, pp. 364, 365.

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, Bk. E. N^o 7, p. 309.

¹⁷⁶ *Printed Warrants*, 1672-1679, p. 55.

¹⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 32, 58.

¹⁷⁸ *Off: Hist: Comⁿ*, Bk. G. p. 146.

John Bassant and Philip Orrill 80 acres fronting upon the plantation of John Murrell and called by the name of Long Point.¹⁷⁹ This plantation was apparently abandoned or transferred to Capt William Hawett for on 21 August 1696 a warrant was issued to William Hawett for a plantation commonly called Long Point bounding Northward on Cooper river and Westward on the lands of the said Hawett and Northwest and Southeast on two creeks of said river.¹⁸⁰ This was followed by a grant dated 9 Sept^r 1696 to William Hawett for a tract of land commonly called Long Point containing 75 acres &c &c.¹⁸¹ About the same time William Hawett acquired an adjoining tract of 158 acres. On 9 May 1695 John Ladson had received a grant for 300 acres between the Ashley and Cooper rivers and on the 13 July 1695 he conveyed to John Bird that portion of the 300 acres which lay to the East of the public road containing 158 acres.¹⁸² This 158 acres John Bird on 26 Decr 1696 conveyed to William Hawett¹⁸³, thus vesting in Hawett 233 acres. As well as the writer can determine by comparing descriptions the 158 acres was at the head of Long Point creek lying between the creek and the public road, whilst Long Point strictly was the point of land which makes to the Cooper river just beyond the head of the creek, and was later known as the Ferry tract. Sometime prior to 1719 the 158 acres was acquired by Thomas Elliott the immigrant of that name. An account of this Thomas Elliott and his descendants was given in a former number of this Magazine.¹⁸⁴ No transfer to Thomas Elliott appears directly upon the record but in the will of John Pendarvis dated in 1719 herein before referred to, in referring to his land devised to his two younger sons (Belmont) he describes it as bounding North "on "line of Thomas Eleott who hath lately purchased the same of the "heires of Capt: William Hawett of Jamaco." Thomas Elliott is sometimes designated as "of Long Point" apparently giving to the plantation of 158 acres the name before restricted to the "point" of 75 acres.

¹⁷⁹ Ibid., p. 81.

¹⁸⁰ *Printed Warrants*, 1692-1711, p. 128.

¹⁸¹ *Off: Hist: Comⁿ*, Bk. N.C. p. 151.

¹⁸² Ibid., Bk. G. p. 455.

¹⁸³ Ibid., Bk. 1696-1703, p. 28.

¹⁸⁴ Vol. XI, p. 57.

By his will made in 1731 Thomas Elliott devised the plantation and house whereon he lived to his son Joseph Elliott after the decease or new marriage of his wife Ann Elliott. It does not appear that this included the point of 75 acres for Joseph Elliott claimed to be entitled only to the tract of 158 acres on Charles Town Neck part of a tract of 300 acres granted to John Ladson 9 May 1695 which his father Thomas Elliott had devised to him.¹⁸⁵ By his last will Joseph Elliott directed the property to be sold and in some way the property was acquired by his eldest brother another Thomas Elliott who by his will in 1758 devised to his son Jehu all the lands he possessed on Charles Town Neck "part of two tracts" which is called Long Point.¹⁸⁶ In case his son Jehu left no issue then the lands were to be divided between the children of his two daughters Mary M^cKewn and Sarah Elliott. Jehu died without issue. Sarah married Archibald Stanyarne and also seems to have died without issue. The property then went to the two daughters of M^{rs} M^cKewn, one of whom, Sarah, married Andrew Johnston, and the other Susanna married D^r George Haig. The property seems then to have been divided—the northern part fell to M^{rs} Johnston and was conveyed to John Clement and the southern part fell to M^{rs} Haig and seems in 1800 to have been owned by the Hon: William Johnson one of the Associate Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court¹⁸⁷ but in some way returned to D^r Robert M^cKewn Haig a son of M^{rs} Haig who on 15 May 1801 conveyed it to James Phillips¹⁸⁸ who on 25 November 1802 conveyed to John Johnson J^r¹⁸⁹ to whom in April 1802 the Northern part had already been conveyed,¹⁹⁰ thus revesting in one holder the whole plantation. In 1807 John Johnson J^r conveyed to Wade Hampton the whole tract as containing $186\frac{3}{4}$ acres of highland and $72\frac{1}{2}$ acres of marsh. The property remained in General Wade Hampton and his descendants for many years,—until after 1860. The name by which this property was known for many years was Stromboli. When the name of Long Point was

¹⁸⁵ *Memo Bk.*, 3, p. 286.

¹⁸⁶ *Prob: Ct: Charleston*, Bk. 1740–1767, p. 36.

¹⁸⁷ *M. C. O. Charleston*. Bk. Y. N^o 6, p. 304.

¹⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, Bk. G. N^o 7, p. 35.

¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, Bk. B. N^o 8, p. 348.

¹⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 354.

discarded and that of Stromboli substituted the writer has not been able to ascertain. He has heard that it had that name when a part was owned by the Hon: William Johnson prior to 1800, but there is nothing definite.

When the distinctive "point" of 75 acres (in 1732 owned by W^m. Fulward) was acquired by John Clement the writer has not been able to ascertain. He seems to have owned it prior to 1800 and on it established the ferry called Clements ferry. The ferry covered 15 acres on this tract which Clement apparently called Dover and 15 acres on the East side of the Cooper river which was called Calais on which were the respective landing places for the ferry. On 3 June 1817 under execution against John Clement the ferry tract containing 65 acres was sold to Adam Tunno,¹⁹¹ and a few days later the 15 acres called Dover and the 15 acres called Calais were sold to Gordon and Spring.¹⁹²

The ferry tract was later sold by Tunno to Nathaniel Heyward who devised it to his daughter Elizabeth wife of Charles Manigault, and to Charles Manigault was also conveyed later the 15 acres called Dover and the whole reunited tract became a part of the property called Marshland or the Manigault Farm and was by the late Dr Gabriel E. Manigault in 1880 conveyed to M^{rs} Cecelia Lawton. A part was subsequently by M^{rs} Lawton conveyed to the Government for the purposes of the Navy Yard reservation.

THE GRANT TO JOHN LADSON.

On 9 May 1695 a grant was made to John Ladson for 300 acres on the North side of Ashley river and the South side of Cooper river.¹⁹³ To this he added on 25 Oct^r 1696 a grant of 60 acres of adjoining land.¹⁹⁴ From this 360 acres he conveyed on 13 July 1695 to John Bird 158 acres lying East of the public road.¹⁹⁵ The remainder of his land descended to his eldest son John Ladson who in 1708 conveyed to Richard Cartwright 64 acres¹⁹⁶ and in 1706 to

¹⁹¹ Ibid., Bk. U. N^o 8, p. 78.

¹⁹² Ibid., Bk. M. N^o 8, p. 255.

¹⁹³ O. H. C. Bk. N.C. p. 76—also Bk. 1694-1739.

¹⁹⁴ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 321.

¹⁹⁵ *Off: Hist: Com^a* Bk. G. p. 455.

¹⁹⁶ Ibid., Bk. 1701-1714, p. 305.

John Pendarvis 30 acres.¹⁹⁷ It is a little singular that in both these last deeds it is recited that the grant to John Ladson was for 210 acres whereas the grant was really for 300 acres. It may be that the conveyancer meant that John Ladson had 210 acres remaining out of land which had been granted to his father. The remainder of the land after all the mentioned conveyances must have been acquired by Thomas Elliott of "Long Point" as in the latter's will he devises to his daughter Beulah 60 acres off the tract of land formerly bought from M^r Ladson commonly known as "Ladsons" being the part adjoining to M^r Pendarvis "where the school house was built on."¹⁹⁸ The rest of "Ladsons" Thomas Elliott devised to his grandson William Elliott (son of his son William Elliott).

PARADISE.

Beulah Elliott married Thomas Rose. Apparently she did not dispose of her 60 acres during her life as deeds to adjoining property mention this boundary as on land belonging to the heirs of Beulah Elliott, but in 1779 it was purchased by James Postell from Thomas Grimboll, and in 1792 was conveyed by James Postell to Doctor David Ramsay¹⁹⁹ as a plantation "commonly known by the name of Paradise," containing 69 acres. D^r Ramsay was the well known historian and physician, the ancestor of the Ramsay family in Charleston. D^r Ramsay married Martha Laurens (as his third wife) the daughter of Henry Laurens of the Revolution and died in 1815 as the result of a wound inflicted by a person of unsound mind (concerning whose mental condition he had given testimony). He held the property until 1811 when under a judgment against him it was sold to James F. Edwards as that farm known by the name of Paradise on the West side of the public road near the Four mile house containing 69 acres.²⁰⁰

The other part of "Ladsons" devised by Thomas Elliott of Long Point to his grandson William Elliott, passed "by divers conveyances" to Elizabeth Elliott the sister of William: she married William Butler and after her husband's death devised the prop-

¹⁹⁷ Ibid., *Memo Bk.*, 1, p. 253.

¹⁹⁸ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. C.C. p. 3.

¹⁹⁹ Ibid., Bk. H. N^o 6, p. 499.

²⁰⁰ Ibid., Bk. C. N^o 8, p. 363.

erty, as the farm on Charleston Neck, to her daughter Mary Elliott Butler who married Thomas Savage, and in 1784 with her husband conveyed the farm to James Postell²⁰¹ as containing 56 acres. James Postell must have in some way reconveyed to Thomas Savage for on 28 February 1804 Thomas Savage conveyed it to Nathaniel Heyward.²⁰²

STOCK PRIOR.

West or North of "Ladsons" on the Ashley river lay a grant for 600 acres made to Christopher Smith 15 Sept 1705.²⁰³ Christopher Smith arrived quite early in the colony and was evidently a man of means. On 18 February 1680 a warrant was issued to lay out to him 852 acres and on 25 April 1681 another warrant to him was issued for 3000 acres.²⁰⁴ He desired the Surveyor General to lay out this 3000 acres at the head of Ashley river, but that officer returned that that land had already been laid out to S^r Peter Colleton.²⁰⁵ Under one of these warrants the land was surveyed out, and the grant made. The grant is not dated until 1705 but the land had evidently been run out and possession taken by Christopher Smith long before, for the grant to John Ladson in May 1695 for 300 acres bounds West on Christopher Smith's land. Apparently Christopher Smith established his residence on this tract which he called Stock Prior.²⁰⁶ At his death in 1706 he devised his property to his grandchildren, the children of his son John. His widow Dorothy Smith married Ralph Izard, and under authority of an Act of the General Assembly for the sale of the lands of Christopher Smith to pay his debts the Stock Prior property was in 1709 conveyed to Ralph Izard.²⁰⁷ To this tract Ralph Izard the son of the first Ralph Izard to whom Stock Prior passed at his father's death in 1711 added an adjoining tract of 90 acres granted 6 Novr 1704 to John Pilkington²⁰⁸ which Pilkington

²⁰¹ Ibid., Bk. V. N^o 5, p. 506.

²⁰² Ibid., Bk. L. N^o 7, p. 467.

²⁰³ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 502.

²⁰⁴ *Printed Warrants*, 1680-1692, pp. 32, 39.

²⁰⁵ Ibid. NOTE. This was incorrect, it was already laid out to Lord Ashley.

²⁰⁶ *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.* vol. 2, p. 208.

²⁰⁷ *Memo Bk.*, 5, p. 256.

²⁰⁸ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 33, p. 457.

and Jane his wife conveyed to John Bulloch²⁰⁹ and Bullock and Mary his wife in 1714 transferred to Izard,²¹⁰ and 64 acres off the Ladson 300 acre grant transferred by Ladson to Richard Cartwright and by Cartwright, and Anne his wife in 1712 transferred to Ralph Izard²¹¹ the son of the first Ralph Izard. From this last Ralph Izard the Stock Prior plantation passed to his son Henry Izard whose executors on 26 May 1749 conveyed to Benjamin Smith 71½ acres on the Ashley river off the Southwest part of the plantation.²¹² From Henry Izard the remainder of the plantation passed to his son Ralph Izard who in 1768 transferred it to Peter Manigault. Peter Manigault was the well known son of Gabriel Manigault and an account of both has been given in 'a previous number of this magazine.'²¹³ By Peter Manigault and his son Gabriel to whom the property passed it was gradually disposed off to different persons. The name of Stock Prior seems to have been discarded and the tract is sometimes referred to as the Quarter House tract or Izard's Quarter House plantation. On a map of the plantation made by W^m Maine in 1768 at the time of the sale to Manigault it is stated to be a map of the Quarter House tract upon Acca Bee river.

The 71½ acres as sold to Benjamin Smith was situated on Ashley river and did not extend to the public road.

By Benjamin Smith the 71½ acres seems to have been made a fine country seat. In the journal of Pelatiah Webster before referred to he notes that on 1 June 1765 he "Rode into the country seven miles with M^r Tho. Loughton Smith to the country seat of Col. Benjⁿ Smith. Dined there: spent the afternoon very pleasantly: the Col. is a Gent. of ab^t 50, cheerful, easy, & generous has a great fortune & declines business, having turn^d over "his mercantile affairs into the hands of his son Tho." By the will of Benjamin Smith at his death, in 1770, the property was directed to be sold by his executors, and passed to Roger Smith, who also acquired from Barnard Elliott the son of the first Barnard

²⁰⁹ *Off: Hist: Comⁿ*, Bk. F. p. 77.

²¹⁰ *Memo Bk.* 5, p. 256.

²¹¹ *Memo Bk.* 5, p. 256.

²¹² *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F.F. p. 76.

²¹³ Vol. XII, p. 116.

Elliott an area of 53 acres extending to the public road,²¹⁴ and from Roger Smith the whole passed on 4 August 1801 to John Maynard Davis as a plantation situate at Accabee containing 124½ acres extending from the river to the public road.²¹⁵ The property in the hands of the Smiths and Davis had a beautiful grove of Live Oaks and elaborate grounds and gardens. This appears from a fine map of it made while owned by Davis who called it Ryedale Farm. Davis transferred it in 1813 to the Phoenix Assurance Co., who transferred in 1821 to Mitchell King, who transferred in 1826 to Samuel Prioleau, who transferred in 1831 to Simon Morrison who died whilst in possession and a monument to whom now stands on the property. In 1839 the Executors of Morrison transferred to A. Y. Walton whose heir transferred to Alonzo J. White who in 1849 transferred to John Brown reserving to all former owners and their heirs the cemetery with the right of burial. By John Brown the place seems to have been called Anna Brae.²¹⁶

The river front (or a part of it) is now the new cemetery called River View or Woodlawn Park Cemetery. On the Stock Prior property the Broad Path or country road from Charleston made a fork. The right hand road at this fork went Northwardly to St James Goose Creek the "Congarees" &c, and the left hand road went Southwestwardly to the ferry across the Ashley river, and up along the river to Dorchester.

THE QUARTER HOUSE.

Just South of this fork and near the point where the road divided, on the North or East side of the public road, was a road-house, tavern, or inn, that existed from a very early date called the Quarter House. The first mention of it by that name the writer has found is in a deed dated 24 Decr 1720 wherein a small tract on Charles Town Neck is described as bounding on the Broad Path from Charles Town to the Quarter House.²¹⁷ Why the name Quarter House was given to it the writer has never been able to ascertain. An oral traditionary explanation given him when a

²¹⁴ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. C. N° 6, p. 508.

²¹⁵ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F. N° 7, p. 65.

²¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Bk. B. N° 13, p. 545.

²¹⁷ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H. p. 211.

boy was, that it was so called because it was one quarter of the way to old Dorchester. It is so, roughly speaking; but the explanation has never been altogether satisfactory. Another surmise has been that in some of the military operations or measures of the young colony some troops were "quartered" for a time at the spot, as a garrison, as was done later by the British during their occupation of Charleston. The house was on a tract of 40 acres called the Quarter House tract. On 4 March 1731 George Anson late commander of His Majesty's ship the *Garland* conveyed to John Laurens, saddler, 40 acres commonly called the Quarter House heretofore of Joseph Hawkins.²¹⁸ Capt George Anson was afterwards the celebrated Baron Anson of Soberton. From whom he acquired the Quarter House or of what original grant it was a part the writer has not been able to determine. From John Laurens it passed in 1744 and after a number of uninteresting intermediate conveyances all under the same description vested in 1769 in one John Creighton.²¹⁹ According to Dr Irving in his *History of the Turf in S. C.* (p. 33) a race course was laid out at the Quarter House in 1735 to which the name was given of the York Course. The annual meets and races were held at this course until 1754 when the New Market course near Charles Town was laid out and the York course was discontinued.

The Quarter House was quite a resort for the inhabitants of Charles Town upon pleasure drives and for social parties. Exactly where the race course was located the writer has not been able to determine. Owing to the position at the fork of the two main roads it had importance as an outpost and point of observation, and the British when in possession of Charles Town usually kept a strong guard posted at the Quarter House. It was at or near the Quarter House that Col. Isaac Hayne in July 1781 captured General Andrew Williamson in the raid, the sequel to which was Hayne's own capture and execution on the gallows. On Sunday 15 July 1781 Wade Hampton at the head of his command attacked and captured the British guard together with a number of Loyalist gentlemen of the town who were spending the day at the Quarter House and shot William Trusler the doughty butcher who had been a fiery member of the Liberty Tree party against British

²¹⁸ *Memo Bk.*, 1, p. 377.

²¹⁹ *Memo Bk.*, 8, p. 486.

domination before the declaration of Independence but who after the capture of Charles Town had changed his coat and his party.

ACCABEE.

West of Christopher Smith's grant, lying on the Ashley river, was a plantation the warrant to lay out which for 200 acres was issued 24 January 1694/5 to William Elliott the immigrant of the name.²²⁰ This was followed by the grant dated 9 May 1695 to William Elliott for 200 acres on the Northside of Ashley river bounding East on Christopher Smith.²²¹ On the 7 Novr 1700 another warrant was issued to lay out to William Elliott all the land not yet laid out lying to the southward of his land and between himself and Christopher Smith²²² and a grant therefor as 60 acres was made to him on 14 June 1704;²²³ and finally under the Statute allowing anyone, where his land when afterwards surveyed was found to contain more acres than called for in his grant, to take out another grant for the overplus, on the 5 May 1737 a grant was issued to William Elliott for 105 acres being the overplus of his 200 acre grant. Under the will of William Elliott this property went to his eldest son William Elliott. An account of these two William Elliotts has been given in a previous number of this Magazine.²²⁴ This last William Elliott on 8 September 1749 made a deed of gift to his brother Barnard Elliott²²⁵ of 227½ acres being the Eastern part of the tract, bounding South on Ashley river and East on the Christopher Smith grant or Stock Prior. The 227½ acres passed under the will of Barnard Elliott to his son Barnard Elliott the Lieut: Col: of the regiment of artillery raised by the State of South Carolina in the war of the Revolution. An account of Lieut: Col: Barnard Elliott will be found in a former number of this Magazine.²²⁶ On 31 March 1775 Col: Barnard Elliott conveyed to Benjamin Dart that part of the 227½ acres

²²⁰ *Printed Warrants*, 1692-1711, p. 61.

²²¹ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 284.

²²² *Printed Warrants*, 1692-1711, p. 164.

²²³ Old plat in writer's possession.

²²⁴ Vol. XV, p. 159.

²²⁵ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F.F. p. 198.

²²⁶ Vol: XV, p. 70.

which lay between Ashley river and the public road as containing 169 acres commonly called Accabee.²²⁷ By Amelia Dart widow and Executrix of Benjamin Dart this 169 acres (still called Accabee) was in 1789 conveyed to Hext McCall,²²⁸ by whose widow Elizabeth and son Hext McCall it was in 1816 under the same name conveyed to Joseph Yates:²²⁹ on the settlement of whose estate it was in 1826 conveyed to Miss Maria S. Brisbane.²³⁰

This Indian name of Accabee has been fully discussed in a former number of this Magazine.²³¹ It covered apparently the territory on both sides of the "reach" of the Ashley river at that point. Thomas Rose's plantation on the South side of the river opposite the plantation of Christopher Smith was from the earliest period called Ickerby or Accabee. The entire William Elliott grant was known as Accabee. Miss Brisbane seems to have changed the name of the part acquired by her to that of "Malona." The writer has no idea of the derivation of this name. It seems purely fanciful. At any rate in the burial notices in the family record it is referred to as Malona.

The Article in a former number of this Magazine on the genealogy of the Brisbanes²³² mentions Malona as the country seat of John S. Brisbane the father of Miss Brisbane. This is a mistake the conveyance was to her alone. Miss Brisbane held the property for 27 years and something about it seems to have endeared it to her family for a number of them, including herself, are there interred. The site is a fine one and the view from it down the river is very attractive. The old residence is in ruins. It was of brick but a portion of one wall alone remains standing. There is an old neglected family graveyard near the old residence with eight stone slabs over as many graves some in bad condition. On one of the most broken is the single word "Brisbane." On four others there is not a letter or figure. One other has the name Maria with dates identifying it as over Maria Brisbane herself who died in 1864, and another the name Elizabeth and the dates

²²⁷ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. Q, N° 4, p. 463.

²²⁸ *Ibid.*, Bk. B. N° 6, p. 397.

²²⁹ *Ibid.*, Bk. P. N° 8, p. 267.

²³⁰ *Ibid.*, Bk. U. N° 9, p. 116.

²³¹ Vol. XVI, p. 1.

²³² Vol. XIV, p. 175.

showing it to be over her sister Miss Elizabeth who died in 1867. The last has only a cross and the words "Ora pro nobis" and possibly covers Miss Brisbane's brother Abbott Hall Brisbane and his wife. The one marked "Brisbane" is probably over John S. Brisbane the father of Miss Maria and of the four blank ones three over Sarah Harriett Gillon her sister, Alexander Gillon her brother in law and John W. Brisbane her brother.²³³

In 1853 Miss Brisbane conveyed the property to Claudian B. Northrop, and, notwithstanding she appears to have given it the name of Malona, she describes it in the conveyance as the plantation commonly called Accabee.²³⁴ From Northrop the property passed in 1859 to the late H. Pinckney Walker by whom the part whereon the Mansion house was situated was in 1861 conveyed to Samuel D. Stoney excluding from the sale the Brisbane cemetery.²³⁵

The remainder of the Accabee tract after the donation to Barnard Elliott of the 227½ acres continued in the hands of William Elliott who in 1755 added to it 190 acres. This 190 acres consisted of 90 acres granted to Philip Cumerton on 22 July 1672 and 100 acres granted to Henry Pretty 15 Sept^r 1674. Cumerton conveyed his 90 acres to Henry Pretty who on 20 Sept^r 1674 transferred the 190 acres to John Sullivan²³⁶ who in 1727 conveyed to Thomas Dixon²³⁷ whose daughter Rebecca Race in 1755 conveyed to William Elliott,²³⁸ who also acquired a small adjoining tract of 22 acres laid out to Thomas Snipes on 13 Decr 1725 by Landgrave Thomas Smith out of his landgraves' patent.

At William Elliott's death the Accabee property passed to his two daughters—Sabina who married Daniel Huger, and Ann who married Col. Lewis Morris. The property continued undivided for many years and was ultimately divided into two parts and sold off. The share going to the Morris' included the mansion house and was sold in 1854 excluding the family graveyard which was reserved;²³⁹ and which is still to be seen. The residence was of brick. Portions of the walls are still standing.

²³³ *Ibid.*, pp. 176, 179, 180.

²³⁴ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. E. N^o 13, p. 68.

²³⁵ *Ibid.*, Bk. K. N^o 15, p. 35.

²³⁶ *Memo Bk.* 1, pp. 86, 87, 88.

²³⁷ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F. p. 434.

²³⁸ *Ibid.*, Bk. Q.Q., p. 623.

²³⁹ *Ibid.*, Bk. Z. N^o 12, p. 276.

CORN HILL.

North of Accabee plantation and on the Ashley river lay a plantation for many years known as Corn Hill. On 31 Decr 1694 a warrant was issued to lay out to Capt: Burnaby Bull 500 acres on account of the arrival rights for himself, two servants, and Mingo a slave;²⁴⁰ and this was followed on 17 May 1701 by a grant for the 500 acres.²⁴¹ On 19 March 1715 Burnaby Bull conveyed to W^m Elliott, Tho^s Stocks and Shem Butler this 500 acres on which he dwelt, in trust for Burnaby Bull for life and after his death for John, Mary, and Martha Cockfield the children of John Cockfield and Rachel his wife, (which Rachel appears to have been the daughter of Burnaby Bull²⁴²). Off this 500 acres there was sold 70 acres to Edmund Bellinger who transferred to Shem Butler²⁴³ at whose death this 70 acres was allotted to his daughter Sarah who with her husband Daniel Cartwright in 1735 conveyed to Benjamin Whitaker²⁴⁴ who in 1738 acquired also 101 acres 3 roods more of the same 500 acres.²⁴⁵ The remaining 328 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres vested in the younger John Cockfield²⁴⁶ who on 18 April 1758 conveyed to William Roper, who added to it 40 acres of marsh land granted to him 12 June 1765. The property continued in William Roper and his descendants for 98 years until 1856 when Richard Roper conveyed it as containing 481 acres called "Corn Hill" plantation to Arthur and Walter I. Middleton.²⁴⁷ When it was first called Corn Hill the writer has not ascertained. He has seen some old plats much earlier in date than 1856 on which it is referred to as Corn Hill.

MILTON LODGE OR THE OLD FABER PLACE.

The plantation on Ashley river next West of Corn Hill has been called by several names. It seems as a whole to have first belonged in 1715 to Shem Butler and then consisted of 340 acres²⁴⁸

²⁴⁰ *Printed Warrants*, 1692-1711, p. 59.

²⁴¹ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 398.

²⁴² *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. C. N^o 7, p. 192.

²⁴³ *Ibid.*, Bk. P, pp. 91, 94, 96.

²⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

²⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, Bk. S. p. 232.

²⁴⁶ *Memo Bk.*, 5, p. 372.

²⁴⁷ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. R. N^o 13, p. 224.

²⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Bk. B.B., p. 227.

composed apparently of 100 acres from the heirs of Tho^s Gudgerfield,²⁴⁹ 30 acres from Patrick Scott and Sarah his wife,²⁵⁰ 90 acres from Henroydah English, and 120 acres granted to Shem Butler 3 June 1714.²⁵¹ At the death of Shem Butler 313 acres of this 340 acres was allotted to his son Joseph Butler who on 14 June 1745 conveyed to Benjamin Whitaker²⁵² who on 2 February 1748 conveyed the 313 acres with several adjoining tracts to Culcheth Golightly.²⁵³ When it passed from Culcheth Golightly or from his descendants the writer has not ascertained on the record. On a very old map of this 316 acres it is stated to be the map of a plantation formerly of Shem Butler then of Jacob Valk called "Fairlawn." A later map styles it "Sans Souci" belonging to Jacob Valk. From adjoining boundaries Jacob Valk would appear to have owned it for some time. In 1798 his widow Ann Valk conveyed the property to Dr Joseph Chouler²⁵⁴ whose executors in 1804 conveyed to Francis Bremar,²⁵⁵ who in 1808 conveyed to William Brisbane.²⁵⁶ An account of this William Brisbane has been given in the Article already referred to in a former number of this Magazine. William Brisbane gave to the property the name of "Milton Lodge" apparently after a family property in Scotland owned by his cousin Robert Brisbane of Milton to which property William Brisbane had preferred an unsuccessful claim after his cousin's death. William Brisbane died in 1821 and by his will devised Milton Lodge by that name to his nephew William H. Brisbane son of his half brother Adam Fowler Brisbane. On the 1 February 1832 William H. Brisbane conveyed to George Kinloch the plantation on Ashley river "formerly called Sans Souci but now Milton Lodge" containing 300 acres.²⁵⁷ William H. Brisbane after selling the property removed to Wisconsin, whence he returned to his native State in 1864 in the pay of the enemy as one of that confiscatory body created by the

²⁴⁹ 90 acres granted in 1709 to Anne Gudgerfield. *Grants*, vol. 39, p. 37.

²⁵⁰ 30 acres granted James Hubbert in 1703. *Grants*, vol. 38, p. 432.

²⁵¹ *Off: Hist: Comⁿ*, Bk. 1701-1715, p. 441.

²⁵² *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. B.B. p. 227.

²⁵³ *Memo Bk.* 6, p. 153.

²⁵⁴ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. W. N^o 6, p. 221.

²⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Bk. O. N^o 7, p. 115.

²⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, Bk. X. N^o 7, p. 254.

²⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, Bk. D. N^o 10, p. 456.

conqueror called the direct tax commission, and dressed with a little brief authority used it to oppress and humiliate his former fellow countrymen.

Whilst time has dulled the memory of much of the bitter pangs of that terrible period yet his name must recall it to all who had to endure the arbitrary insolence of those who then abused the places of authority, and it is with no pleasure the chronicler records him among the South Carolinians who possessed a home upon the Ashley river.

In 1834 George Kinloch transferred Milton Lodge to William Patton²⁵⁸ who some years later conveyed it to M^{rs} Maria C. Faber. Each home has its tragedies and the following lines written by a daughter of M^r Patton on the wall of her chamber at Milton Lodge but illustrates the heart pang that overcomes the unfortunate who leaves forever a beloved hearthstone.

“Must I leave thee?

Yes I must leave thee!

Milton Lodge.

Alas! No more I see thee.”

From M^{rs} Faber the property has passed to her grandson M^r A. C. Kaufman who has given the name of “The old Faber Place” to it. The old dwelling has been destroyed but the evidences of the old garden and grounds remain.

STONY POINT.

Next West of Milton Lodge lay a plantation on the Ashley river that for over a century belonged to the Bellinger family. On 25 Nov^r 1692 a warrant was issued to lay out to Hannah English, Widow 500 acres situated near “Stony Poynt” which belonged formerly to John Falconer deceased.²⁵⁹ The writer has been able to find no previous warrant or grant to John Falconer that he can specifically identify as the land referred to. On 25 Nov^r 1692 a grant also appears to Hanna English for 500 acres near Stony Point.²⁶⁰ A later grant was made on 9 May 1695 to M^{rs} Hannah English *alias* Williams for 500 acres on the North

²⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, Bk. G. N^o 10, p. 92.

²⁵⁹ *Printed Warrants*, 1692-1711, p. 3.

²⁶⁰ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 33, p. 188.

side of Ashley River called Stony Point.²⁶¹ The place or "point" seems to have been called "stony" because of an outcrop of the marl that underlies the whole section, with the overlying deposit at that point of the phosphatic deposit or nodules found there. How and when this 500 acres passed from Hannah English to Manley Williamson the writer has never been able to ascertain but the property is next found in the hands of Manley Williamson who appears to have added to it 76 acres granted in 1708 to John Field²⁶² and 210 acres granted in 1708 to William Williamson.²⁶³ At Manley Williamson's death he devised the 76 acres and 210 acres with 14 acres off the 500 acres making 300 acres to his only daughter Constantine who married Joseph Fitch, and the remainder of the 500 acres he devised to his son Manley Williamson.²⁶⁴ This last Manley Williamson on 4 January 1728 conveyed to Edmund Bellinger the 2nd Landgrave of the name, the Stony Point property²⁶⁵ and Landgrave Bellinger seems thereafter to have acquired the 300 acres of M^{rs} Fitch.²⁶⁶ Landgrave Bellinger although he owned large landed properties in other parts of the low country yet seems to have made Stony Point his principal seat and place of residence. He married Elizabeth Butler a daughter of Shem Butler and sister of Joseph Butler sometime owner of the Fairfield (later Milton Lodge) plantation. The ferry across the Ashley river between Stony Point and Ashley Ferry Town—afterwards called Bee's ferry at the place where the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad now crosses the river seems to have been first established by Landgrave Bellinger. In the *South Carolina Gazette* for 22 January 1737 appears the following:

"A very melancholy Accident happened this Week, Capt. Bellinger at Ashley Ferry sending one of his Sons with a Negro in a Canoe to Town, in order to return to the boarding School, they both were missed, and great Search being made after them, they were found dead on Tuesday last sticking in the Mud in the said River, their Arms clasping one another."

²⁶¹ Ibid., p. 285.

²⁶² *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 39, p. 30.

²⁶³ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. G. p. 5; *Memo Bk.*, 4, pp. 492, 493.

²⁶⁴ Ibid., and Bk. F. p. 439.

²⁶⁵ *Memo Bk.* 3, p. 138.

²⁶⁶ *Memo Bk.* 4, pp. 492, 493.

At the death of Landgrave Bellinger the Stony Point property passed to his eldest son Edmund Bellinger (3^d of the name in succession) who added 100 acres granted to John Mell 29 March 1700²⁶⁷ which lay between Stony Point and Joseph Butler's plantation, and having become vested in Samuel Perkins was by him in 1758 conveyed to Edmund Bellinger.²⁶⁸ He also added 75 acres of marsh granted him in 1765.²⁶⁹

Edmund Bellinger by his will in 1785 devised the Stony Point property to his wife for life and then to his son William Bellinger.²⁷⁰ William Bellinger left a will which was recorded in Colleton County and was destroyed with the records of that County in the war of 1861-1865. According to the statements in a petition for partition filed in the court of Equity for Charleston District on 19 February 1829 he devised his lands on Ashley river to his sons Edmund and Carnot Bellinger. Under these proceedings a partition was had, the Western part being allotted to Edmund Bellinger and the Eastern to Carnot Bellinger. Edmund Bellinger in 1831 conveyed away his 518.8 acres²⁷¹ and Carnot Bellinger in 1832 conveyed off 175 acres to H. V. Snell²⁷² and in 1834 the remainder to John Brisbane²⁷³ (really John Stanyarne Brisbane) who seems to have given the name "Altaraxes" to the property and it continued in his descendants until 1867.²⁷⁴ The map of Stony (or as he calls it "Rocky") point made by Purcell in 1789 as the property of William Bellinger shows a total of only 1011.98 acres.

FETTERESSA.

In 1677 a warrant was issued to lay out to Thomas Rose 500 acres.²⁷⁵ Some discussion concerning this Thomas Rose will be found in a former number of this Magazine.²⁷⁶ The grant was

²⁶⁷ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 374.

²⁶⁸ *Memo Bk.* 14, p. 190.

²⁶⁹ *Memo Bk.* 6, p. 376.

²⁷⁰ *Prob: Cl: Charleston*, Bk. B. p. 108.

²⁷¹ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. E. N^o 10, p. 258.

²⁷² *Ibid.*, Bk. D. N^o 10, p. 389.

²⁷³ *Ibid.*, Bk. R. N^o 11, p. 523.

²⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, Bk. N N^o 14, p. 12.

²⁷⁵ *Printed Warrants*, 1672-1679, p. 129.

²⁷⁶ Vol. XVI, p. 10.

made 16 June 1677 to Thomas Rose for 500 acres on the East side of Ashley river lying between John Falconer and Benjamin Andrews.²⁷⁷ Thomas Rose sometime before 1696 conveyed 480 acres off this 500 acres to Thomas Pinckney the ancestor of that family of Pinckneys in South Carolina of which Chief Justice Charles Pinckney was a member. For some reason Thomas Pinckney took out a new grant on 8 July 1696 to himself for this 480 acres.²⁷⁸ This 480 acres formed the plantation of Thomas Pinckney on Ashley river and was in the partition of his estate in 1724 allotted to his eldest son Thomas Pinckney,²⁷⁹ who on 18 January 1824 conveyed 331 acres to John and Benjamin Cattell, and which with 40 acres more off the same tract conveyed 31 March 1735 by John Filben to William Cattell in trust for Benjamin Cattell, and 70 acres originally granted in 1699 to Stephen Bull and by him sold to William Chapman and by him to Jonathan Fitch who in March 1714/5 conveyed to Thomas Fitch who in 1739 conveyed to Benjamin Cattell, making together one plantation of 441 acres lying on the Ashley river just West of the Stony Point plantation was by Benjamin Cattell in 1759 devised to Whitmarsh Fuller.²⁸⁰ Whitmarsh Fuller devised the property to his son Joseph Whitmarsh Fuller who in 1791 conveyed it as containing 421 acres of highland and 38 acres of marsh to Dr Alexander Barron.²⁸¹ Dr Barron was a physician practicing in Charleston and probably it was he who gave the name Fetteressa to the plantation for after his death his executor conveyed it under the name of Fetteressa in 1832 to Edward Francis,²⁸² who added 286 acres purchased in 1832 from W. E. Turnbull and 130 acres of marsh in 1836 from Frederick Touchstone and conveyed the whole aggregating 895 acres as Fetteressa to Angus Stewart who in 1841 conveyed the 895 acres under the same name to Mrs Anna Lehre.²⁸³

Returning to the point where the Broad Path divided and taking up the plantations along the Cooper River in succession going

²⁷⁷ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 43.

²⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 302.

²⁷⁹ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. E. p. 326.

²⁸⁰ *Memo: Bk. 6*, p. 451; *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 368.

²⁸¹ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. G. N^o 6, p. 443.

²⁸² *Ibid.*, Bk. D. N^o 10 p. 466.

²⁸³ *Ibid.*, Bk. Y. N^o 10, p. 397.

North from Long Point or the ferry tract the first North of that tract and Stromboli is;

WRAGGS OR MARSHLAND.

As we have seen in writing of Long Point, Christopher Edwards had received a grant in 1677 for 270 acres of which 80 acres called Long Point were by him transferred to John Bassant and Philip Orrill. Part of the remainder he transferred to Samuel Boswood who sold to Paul Grimball. On 2 March 1682/3 a warrant was made to lay out to Paul Grimball Gent: "all those points of "land that lye upon Cooper River & are butting upon the land "that the s^d Paul Grimball purchased of Samuel Boswood"²⁸⁴ and a grant for 30 acres was made to him 30 March 1683. On 26 March 1695 Paul Grimball on behalf of the Proprietors sold to Christopher Linckley the right to a grant of 160 acres stating "This land is situate on the Neck within seven miles of Charles "Town on the West side of Cooper river in Berkly County. This "land did belong unto me for which there is old grants that is to "say thirty acres unto myself and one hundred and thirty acres "part of Christopher Edwards land which was made over to Samuel Boswood who sold same unto me:"²⁸⁵ and on the same day a formal grant was made to Christopher Linckley for 160 acres on the Neck within seven miles of Charles Town on the West side of Cooper River.²⁸⁶ Christopher Linckley married a daughter of Paul Grimball and both of them had grants and apparently resided on Edisto Island. How Paul Grimball became repossessed of the land so granted as above to Christopher Linckley does not appear upon the record, but he later conveyed to Sarah Beamor the point of land containing 30 acres granted to him 30 March 1683 upon Cooper river, and Sarah Beamor on 21 Jan'y 1723 conveyed to John Barton the same 30 acres butting southwest on Paul Grimball (the other part of the 160 acres?) North East on a great marsh in Cooper river and South East and Northwest on two marshes:²⁸⁷ and it in some way passed to Tho^s Ellery and

²⁸⁴ *Printed Warrants*, 1680-1692, p. 99.

²⁸⁵ *Off: Hist: Com^a.*, Bk. G. p. 398.

²⁸⁶ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 163.

²⁸⁷ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F. p. 182; Bk. G. p. 98.

Daniel Greene who on 21 June 1728 conveyed it to Joseph Wragg and John Fenwick, the last of whom later transferred his one half interest to Joseph Wragg.

On 15 March 1716 a grant was made to Sarah Beamor for 190 acres²⁸⁸ which apparently included the entire 270 acres granted to Christopher Edwards excluding probably the 80 acres sold by Edwards to Bassant and Orrill called Long Point. This 190 acres Sarah Beamor in 1721 mortgaged to John Fenwick and Joseph Wragg merchants as then bounding East on Cooper river and West on Ralph Izard "and on land commonly called the Quarter House"²⁸⁹ and later in 1728 conveyed it to the same parties²⁹⁰ and in 1731 John Fenwick conveyed his half interest to Joseph Wragg.²⁹¹ In addition Joseph Wragg acquired 55 acres for which "a special warrant" was issued to John Bird 7 August 1702²⁹² and a grant was made the same day²⁹³ this 55 acres being land formerly granted to Anthony Churne in a greater tract and descended by several mesne conveyances to Jno. Tothill and escheated.²⁹⁴ Anthony Churne was a settler who arrived in the very first fleet and on 7 September 1672 received a warrant for 150 acres or so much thereof as was contained between Richard Deyos on the South and John Hawkes on the North.²⁹⁵ John Bird devised in 1718 this 55 acres to James Beamor²⁹⁶ who with his mother Sarah Beamor in 1727 conveyed to Thomas Hepworth and Ann his wife 70 acres consisting of this 55 acres and 15 acres (bought by Simon Valentine of John King and Judah Hollybush and acquired by Jacob Beamor and from him descended to James Beamor his son and heir) making in all 70 acres on which Sarah Beamor then lived.²⁹⁷ After Thomas Hepworth's death this 70 acres was by his widow Ann Hepworth in 1731 conveyed to James

²⁸⁸ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 39, p. 184.

²⁸⁹ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. G. p. 141.

²⁹⁰ *Memo: Bk.*, 5, p. 362.

²⁹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 362.

²⁹² *Printed Warrants*, 1692-1711, p. 174.

²⁹³ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 417.

²⁹⁴ *Printed Warrants*, 1692-1711, p. 174.

²⁹⁵ *Printed Warrants*, 1672-1679, p. 37.

²⁹⁶ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. I. p. 642

²⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, Bk. F. p. 122.

Crokatt Merchant and Esther his wife²⁹⁸ and by John Chevilliette and Sarah his wife was on 10 January 1735 conveyed to Joseph Wragg, who also on 12 Oct^r 1737 acquired from Richard Lambton 46 acres originally granted on 29 March 1700 to William Edwards²⁹⁹ and having come into the hands of Benjamin Dennis in some way passed to Rich^d Lambton. All which four tracts aggregating 336 acres were at the partition of the estate of Joseph Wragg in 1758 (under his will proved in 1751) allotted to his second son Samuel Wragg,³⁰⁰ and apparently in some way passed to his eldest brother John Wragg, and John Wragg having died without issue, and intestate in June 1796, proceedings were taken in 1803 by his heirs to have this property partitioned, and the property was divided up in parcels according to a map made in 1809 by John Diamond, containing altogether 349 acres and sold off to different purchasers.

Of this 349 acres of the estate of John Wragg 213 acres were sold in 1810 to John Ball³⁰¹ whose executors sold in 1819 to Nathaniel Heyward³⁰² who devised the same together with the 69 acres called the Ferry tract to his daughter Elizabeth Manigault who had married Charles Manigault and in whose possession the tract was for many years known as the Manigault Farm or Marshland plantation. It was in 1880 by the late D^r Gabriel E. Manigault a son of M^{rs} Elizabeth Manigault sold to M^{rs} Cecelia Lawton and a large part of it is now a part of the reservation of the United States Government around the Government Navy Yard.

THE RETREAT.

The plantation on the Cooper river next North of the Wragg property was at one time a rather noted country seat for the embellishment and development of which a good deal of labour seems to have been expended by several of its proprietors.

On 7 Sept 1672 a warrant was issued to lay out to Thomas Hurt 370 acres allowed for himself and two servants viz Joseph Pen-

²⁹⁸ Ibid., Bk. I. p. 642.

²⁹⁹ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 380.

³⁰⁰ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. B. N^o 3, p. 255.

³⁰¹ Ibid., Bk. A., N^o 8, p. 141.

³⁰² Ibid., Bk. E. N^o 9, p. 41.

darvis George Higgs and Elizabeth Stonhall (three, not two, named) arriving in August 1671. Another warrant nearly a duplicate of the first for 370 acres for the same arrivals was issued on 7 March 1673/4³⁰³ and on the same date 7 March 1673/4 another warrant was issued to him for 128 acres being the residue of the land allowed to Mary his wife arriving in the first fleet.³⁰⁴

On the 15 April 1676 a grant was made to him³⁰⁵ for 498 acres the aggregate of these two warrants, for on 20 Decr 1675 he conveyed to Thomas Stanyarne of Charles Town, Tanner, his plantation containing 128 acres bounding North on then or late in the possession of Margaret Lady Yeamans, South on Christopher Edwards and East on the land then in possession of said Thomas Hurt.³⁰⁶ On the 1 May 1676 Thomas Hurt conveyed to Edmund Gibbon of Carolina Merch^t 370 acres bounding East on "Ittewan" river, North on a creek and South on Christopher Edwards.³⁰⁷ This Edmund Gibbon died in Maryland leaving a will dated 21 February 1685/6 whereby he devised to his brother Francis Gibbon all his lands in Carolina.³⁰⁸ This will is a singular illustration of the extent of the interests of a merchant of that early date in all the North American colonies. Edmund Gibbon devises property in Maryland, in Delaware, in Pennsylvania on the Raritan river, in New York and about Cohanyen in Phoenix Colony (wherever that may be) and also in Barbadoes. The tract at Dover in Kent County on Delaware Bay "now called Gibbons Tribe." On 27 August 1692 Francis Gibbon in Barbados appoints Jonathan Amory of Charles Town his attorney to sell his 370 acres on Cooper river; and on 10 March 1693/4 Amory as attorney for Francis Gibbons conveyed to William Hawett the 370 acres.³⁰⁹

Hawett seems to have been in some way alarmed about his title for on 8th Sept 1696 another grant was entered as issued to Thomas Hurt for 498 acres under two warrants dated 7 March 1673/4, one

³⁰³ *Printed Warrants, 1672-1679*, pp. 34, 68.

³⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 69.

³⁰⁵ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 79.

³⁰⁶ *Off: Hist: Com.*, Bk. G. p. 57.

³⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 215.

³⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 219-249.

for 370 acres and one for 128 acres³¹⁰ and then on 1 Dec 1696 a grant was made to William Hawett himself for 370 acres formerly granted to Thomas Hurt.³¹¹ How and when the property passed from William Hawett the writer has not been able to ascertain, but on 28 March 1721 Arthur Foster and Mary his wife mortgaged to William Livingston the plantation of 370 acres commonly called "Gibbons Bluff" bounding East on a river formerly called Etiwan River but now Cooper river North on Wosah creek South on formerly of Christopher Edwards now of M^{rs} Sarah Beamore and West on Ralph Izard and William Skipper.³¹² On 22 Feby 1722 Arthur Foster and his wife convey to Charles Burnham the 370 acres called "Gibbons Bluff" bounding East on a river formerly called Itawan river now Cooper river North on Woosah creek &c &c;³¹³ and in 1724 Charles Burnham mortgaged it under the same description to Hannah Livingston Executrix of William Livingston.³¹⁴ How and when the 370 acres passed to the next holder the writer has not been able to ascertain.

According to a boundary given in a deed dated in March 1734 it then belonged to the estate of Charles Burnham deceased.³¹⁵ Assuming that Charles Burnham's estate then owned it, in 1750 it had become the property of James Wright for in an advertisement for sale in that year of the adjoining property Wright is stated to be the owner of this and in a map of this property dated in 1756 he is stated to be the owner. James Wright was the son of Robert Wright sometime Chief Justice of the Province and was himself later the Governor of the Province of Georgia under the Royal Government. According to a map of the property made in 1756 James Wright had added 131 acres in two parcels of 65 and 66 acres—the 66 acres being a part of Landgrave Smith's patent conveyed by him to James Ferguson in 1726 and from Ferguson in 1732 to Thomas Ellery and from Ellery in 1743 to Thomas Dale who conveyed to James Wright. In 1758 James Wright being then in London, conveyed by his attorneys, his wife Sarah and

³¹⁰ *Off: Hist: Comⁿ.*, Bk. N. C. p. 152.

³¹¹ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 306.

³¹² *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. D. p. 1.

³¹³ *Ibid.*, Bk. I. p. 288.

³¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Bk. D. p. 69.

³¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Bk. V. p. 173.

Benjamin Smith, to Samuel Brailsford the property containing 508 acres.³¹⁶ Seven years later in February 1765 Samuel Brailsford and Elizabeth his wife conveyed the 508 acres to Henry Middleton who two years later in 1767 with Mary Henrietta his wife conveyed the property together with 25 acres of Marsh land granted to him on 16 July 1765 making in all 533 acres to Edgerton Leigh.³¹⁷ Henry Middleton was the son of Arthur Middleton sometime President of the Council and Commander in Chief and acting Governor of the Province and was himself later very prominent during the American Revolution. He was a man of great taste and laid out the gardens at his residence at Middleton Place on the Ashley river but he held this property on Cooper River for so short a period—two years—it is doubtful if he had anything to do with its grounds. Edgerton Leigh was the son of Peter Leigh the Chief Justice of the Province and was himself prominent in office in the Province prior to the Revolution. He was subsequently created a baronet and seems during his ownership of the property to have impressed that circumstance generally, for as late as the publication of Dr Irving's "Day on Cooper river" he mentions the property as Sir Edgerton Leigh's.

In 1771 Edgerton Leigh and Martha his wife conveyed the property to Thomas Loughton Smith³¹⁸ whose Executors in 1778 conveyed to Samuel Prioleau.³¹⁹ The writer has not ascertained how it passed from Samuel Prioleau or the executors of his will. The property next appears in the hands of one Edward Hare and under an execution against him it was in 1796 sold to James Strachan and James McKenzie of London as the plantation called the "Retreat" containing 389 acres.³²⁰ This is the first time the name Retreat appears upon the record. On an old plat dated 1784 it is called the Retreat and it is probable it received the name before that date—possibly from Sir Edgerton Leigh. Samuel Prioleau, when he acquired the Retreat, already owned the adjoining plantation to the North called Oak Grove, and when he or his representatives sold the Retreat, the line between the places was

³¹⁶ Ibid., Bk. V.V. p. 479.

³¹⁷ Ibid., Bk. G. N° 3, p. 89.

³¹⁸ Ibid., Bk. S. N° 3, p. 212.

³¹⁹ Ibid., Bk. Z. N° 4, p. 335.

³²⁰ Ibid., Bk. G. N° 7, p. 155.

readjusted, making the division line straight on the highland instead of the course of the creek, and thus reduced the Retreat to 389 acres: at least it so appears from the old plats. Strachan and McKenzie disposed of the place as the Retreat containing 389 acres to James Lee in 1798,³²¹ who thereafter seems to have split the 389 acres into three parts. The Southernmost strip of 82 acres he seems to have sold to Theodore Gaillard who called it "Mon Repos"³²²—the next strip of 92 acres to Thomas Hunt³²³ and the last part of 215 acres designated specifically as the Retreat to Wilson Glover.³²⁴ The property passed through a number of subsequent transfers. In 1851 it was conveyed to Andrew Turnbull and became generally known as the Turnbull place, the old name of the Retreat being apparently ignored. In 1895 it was conveyed to the City of Charleston and transposed into a Park called Chicora Park, and was later by the City conveyed to the United States for the purposes of a navy yard.

Before the transfer to the City the place bore the evidence of having at one time had much time and labour expended upon it. There was the remnant of quite an extended garden, between the residence and the river and a number of ornamental ponds in a park with drives to the west of the residence. The residence was of brick and stood on the high land which ran in a point, bluff (Gibbon's Bluff) to the river. Naturally with its occupation by the government the old residence and the reliques of former occupation have disappeared.

OAK GROVE.

Next North of the Retreat—separated from it by the creek whose Indian name was Woosah (now marked down on the U. S. Coast survey map as Noisette's creek)—was quite a large plantation commonly called Oak Grove. On 21 February 1680 a warrant was issued for Robert Drye (who as stated in a previous warrant "purposeth to settle in this province") for 960 acres³²⁵ and the grant to him for the 960 acres was made on the 5 March 1680.

³²¹ Ibid., Bk. G. N^o 7, p. 158.

³²² Ibid., Bk. A. N^o 8, p. 461.

³²³ Ibid., Bk. N. N^o 7, p. 261.

³²⁴ Ibid., Bk. K. N^o 7, p. 59.

³²⁵ *Printed Warrants*, 1680-1692, p. 27, 28.

From Robert Dry the property passed to his son William Dry who on 11 March 1696/7 took out a grant for 167 acres lying between the 960 acres and the river³²⁶ and had apparently been originally run out for Bartholomew Brown,³²⁷ and Edmund Gibbon.³²⁸ He also on 4 July 1698 took out another grant for the 960 acres granted his father.³²⁹

The whole 1127 acres upon William Dry's death without a will descended to his son William Dry who prior to 1733 sold off 300 acres leaving 827 acres.³³⁰ According to W^m Dry's memorial he sold to Stephen Clifford—according to an old map he sold to Robert Elliott. As Robert Elliott and his son Artemas Elliott are found in possession of it probably Clifford sold to Robert Elliott and it lay West of the public road to Goose Creek—between that road and the road to Dorchester. According to the statements in a deed from William Dry in 1734 the 827 acres was the plantation on which his wife Rebecca and himself then lived.³³¹

From William Dry the plantation passed to Kenneth Michie a merchant of Charles Town. The transfer does not appear on the record but in the *South Carolina Gazette* for 3 Decr 1750 (N^o 865) appears an advertisement for sale of the plantation of Kenneth Michie deceased, which formerly belonged to W^m Dry, Esq on Charles-Town Neck but 7 miles from Charles-Town containing 864 acres on which are a good dwelling and several other convenient buildings, a good orchard stocked with the best variety of apple pear and other young fruit bearing trees and a very good garden. The advertisement further states that a large and substantial dam had been built across the creek and through the marsh which belonged partly to James Wright Esq and that there were from 80 to 100 acres fit to be planted in rice. As Kenneth Michie died in 1749³³² he must have owned the property prior to that date. After the death of Kenneth Michie the property passed

³²⁶ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 330.

³²⁷ *Printed Warrants, 1672-1679*, p. 107.

³²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 115, 1692-1711, p. 134.

³²⁹ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 363.

³³⁰ *Memo: Bk.*, 3, p. 234.

³³¹ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. V. p. 173.

³³² *Prob: Ct; Charleston*, Bk. 1747-1752, p. 188.

to his brother James Michie who was a prominent lawyer of Charles Town and who was for a short period Chief Justice of the Province. During his ownership James Michie added to the property according to a map made in 1756 whilst he owned it,—86 acres part of a tract originally laid out to Capt: John Adie³³³ but which escheated and was then granted in 1700 to William Screven for 260 acres³³⁴ and which in 1721 had come into the possession of W^m Skipper³³⁵ from whom it passed to John B. Skipper and then to James Bulloch who sold 170 acres 27 May 1746 to Thomas Dale from whose estate 86 acres was in March 1753 sold to James Michie: and 85 acres of Marsh granted to James Michie.³³⁶ After James Michie's death the property was conveyed by Charles Ogilvie and William Michie to Joseph Hutchins who on 10 February 1770 conveyed the 864½, 86, and 85 acres as one plantation containing 1035½ acres to Samuel Prioleau.³³⁷ A map of the plantation made by Joseph Purcell for Samuel Prioleau in 1779 calls it Oak Grove. Several old maps have a grove of oaks denoted on the property at the extreme Eastern edge near the marsh. Samuel Prioleau being the owner of both the Retreat and Oak Grove either he, or the Executors under his will, seem according to the old plats to have readjusted the line between the places so as to make it a straight line on the high land of the Retreat in place of the meanders of Woosah creek thus reducing the acreage of the Retreat and increasing that of Oak Grove. During the life of Samuel Prioleau he sold off the Western part of Oak Grove to Isaac Da Costa or Dacosta, 263 acres lying West of the public road to Goose Creek.³³⁸ This tract sold to Dacosta seems to have passed to James Warrington, and from him to James Lee who in 1803 sold to Charles Glover³³⁹ in whose hands it was known as the "Happy Retreat."

The remainder of the Oak Grove plantation was on 5 February 1794 conveyed by the Executor of Samuel Prioleau (under his will dated 2 Februry 1779) to Thomas Screven as the plantation

³³³ *Printed Warrants*, 1680–1692, p. 28.

³³⁴ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 386; *Memo: Bk.*, 4, p. 494.

³³⁵ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. D. p. 1.

³³⁶ Old plat in writer's possession.

³³⁷ *Memo: Bk.*, 10, p. 84.

³³⁸ Old plat in writer's possession.

³³⁹ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. K. N^o 7, p. 66.

called Oak Grove containing 899½ acres.³⁴⁰ Thomas Screven generally known as Col. Thomas Screven thus came into the possession of a part of the 260 acres granted in 1700 to his ancestor the Rev^d William Screven. Col. Thomas Screven died in 1804. By his will he devised to his son Thomas Screven the Northern part or "slice" of the Oak Grove property containing 282 acres,³⁴¹ and by the Executors of his son this 282 acres was in 1835 sold to John Marshall.³⁴² By his will Col. Thomas Screven directed his Executors to sell the rest of his Oak Grove property and apparently they sold it to Robert E. Cochran for on 7 Decr 1813 the property was sold under execution as the property of Robert E. Cochran to George Chisolm.³⁴³

HURST'S OR SIMPSON'S.

Next North of Oak Grove on the Cooper river was a plantation for which the writer has never seen any distinctive name other than as referred to by the names of its owners at the time. On 9 Nov^r 1701 a warrant was issued for 200 acres for Benjamin Hurst,³⁴⁴ and a grant followed on 11 Nov^r. 1701 to him for 200 acres on the North side of Cooper river bounding North on David Maybank and South on William Dry.³⁴⁵ On 25 May 1702 another grant was made to Benjamin Hurst for 75 acres.³⁴⁶ This last 75 acres adjoined the 200 acres and included an island on Cooper river, the Southern part of which ran for a short distance in front of the Oak Grove property between it and the river. In 1737 Joseph Hurst (apparently the son and heir of Benjamin Hurst) executed to Charles Filbin a mortgage of his plantation on Cooper river containing 575 acres,³⁴⁷ which was apparently made up of the following grants—viz. The two grants to Benjamin Hurst aggregating 275 acres. A grant to Edward Weekley in 1704 for 220

³⁴⁰ Ibid., Bk. K. N^o 6, p. 295.

³⁴¹ *Prob. Ct. Charleston*, Will Bk. D. p. 462.

³⁴² *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. I. N^o 10, p. 56.

³⁴³ Ibid., Bk. P. N^o 8, p. 278.

³⁴⁴ *Printed Warrants*, 1692–1711, p. 172.

³⁴⁵ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 412; *Memo: Bk.*, 1, p. 121.

³⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 438; *Memo: Bk.*, 1, p. 118.

³⁴⁷ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. R. p. 455.

acres³⁴⁸ from which Weekley in 1725 had sold to Thomas Cater 20 acres,³⁴⁹ and a grant to David Maybank in 1700 for 100 acres³⁵⁰ making 575 acres. A note on an old plat states that this 220 acres grant to Weekley was part of Hurst's plantation, but there is nothing on the record to show that Hurst had acquired Maybank's grant. On 27 Nov^r 1675 a warrant was issued to lay out 200 acres to Thomas Dickerson and on 22 Feby 1678 a grant was made to him for 200 acres on Cooper river.³⁵¹ Subsequently Thomas Dickerson conveyed this 200 acres to Ralph Izard and Robert Cutbert and in 1695 Ralph Izard with Cutbert's authority conveyed the 200 acres to Jonathan Amory.³⁵² What Amory did with it the record does not show but on 24 Feby 1696/7 a warrant was issued to lay out to David Maybank 100 acres on the South side of Cooper river which was formerly granted to Thomas Dickerson and was escheated.³⁵³ This was followed in January 1700 by the grant to David Maybank of 100 acres on the West side of Cooper river.³⁵⁴ The boundaries given in the grant differ from the ones mentioned in the warrant but comparing the descriptions in adjoining grants and deeds it would appear that the 200 acres granted to Dickerson was located adjoining the grants to Benjⁿ Hurst and W^m Dry and that Maybank's 100 acres was a part of it. This tract of Maybank's appears to have been acquired by Edward Weekley who possessed one plantation with this tract and his own grant of 220 acres and another grant to him in 1717 for 90 acres aggregating as he held it 363 acres which passed to William Gibbon of Charles Town Merchant at whose death it descended to his only sister and he'r at law Elizabeth Cawood (widow of John Cawood) who had in 1727 married Tweedie Somerville.³⁵⁵ Elizabeth Somerville died 6 Oct 1733³⁵⁶ and Tweedie Somerville (who had on 14 Decr 1733 married Sarah Wigg widow) must have died before December 1734 for on 2 Decr

³⁴⁸ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 456.

³⁴⁹ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. E. p. 105.

³⁵⁰ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 387.

³⁵¹ *Off: Hist: Comⁿ.*, Bk. G. p. 108.

³⁵² *Ibid.*, Bk. 1696-1703, p. 124.

³⁵³ *Printed Warrants*, 1692-1711, p. 140.

³⁵⁴ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 387.

³⁵⁵ *Memo: Bk.*, 4, p. 457.

³⁵⁶ *St. Philips Reg: 1720-1758*, p. 243.

1734 a partition was had between John Somerville brother and heir at law of Tweedie Somerville, and Sarah Somerville his widow, reciting that under Tweedie Somerville's will this plantation had been devised to Sarah Somerville.³⁵⁷ The plantation seems to have been a rather long and narrow one, running from Cooper river to the public road. How and when it or a part of it passed to Joseph Hurst does not appear but it must have been prior to 1737 the date of Hurst's mortgage to Filbin. Joseph Hurst died in 1758 and by his will devised to his son Robert the plantation on which Joseph lived on Cooper river containing 599 acres.³⁵⁸ Robert Hurst sold off a part of this plantation, the western part on the public road to Daniel Cannon, and apparently a part to James Streater, and in 1773 with his wife Jane conveyed the remainder as 452 acres to William Holiday.³⁵⁹ In 1781 the Executor of William Holiday conveyed to Thomas Bourke, who in 1785 conveyed to Jonathan and William Simpson, and under proceedings in the court of equity the 452 acres was sold in 1831 as part of the estate of William Simpson to Thomas McMillan.³⁶⁰ The present mill of the Burton Lumber Co. stands on a part of the island of 75 acres.

The remainder of the Somerville property except 88 acres sold by Robert Hurst to Daniel Cannon seems to have passed into the hands of James Streater (on the old plats frequently written Straytor) and then into the hands of John Glen Merchant. John Glen apparently married Margaret Streater—at least he had a son named James Streater Glen—and at his death in 1808 devised to his wife Margaret Glen his plantation at Goose creek formerly "Streators."³⁶¹ In 1842 under an execution at law against the estate of Margaret Glen dec^d the property was sold to Claudian B. Northrop.³⁶² The acreage is not given in the deed but at later sales made in 1857 of the property by the assignees of Northrop it is stated as 275 acres. The plantation lay west of the Hurst property, North of Oak Grove South of Filben's Creek and East of the 88 acres sold to Daniel Cannon.

³⁵⁷ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. R. p. 488.

³⁵⁸ *Probate Ct. Charleston*, Bk. 1757-60, p. 153.

³⁵⁹ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F. N^o 4, p. 415.

³⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, Bk. A. N^o 10, p. 474.

³⁶¹ *Prob: Ct. Charleston*, Bk. E. p. 31.

³⁶² *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H. N^o 11, p. 307.

BALDRICKS AND HICKORY HILL.

Under these names were included in the hands of William Johnson (son of William Johnson the well known Charlestonian of the Revolutionary period and himself an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court) a plantation aggregating some 800 acres extending North on Cooper river from the Northern line of "Simpsons" to a creek now called Filbens creek but which in the deeds mentioning it has had a number of names applied to it—viz: Onsaw, Esaw, Oosa, Wosa, Huzza, Bakers, Gourden's and Logan's as well as Filbens creek. The earliest mention of it found by the writer is in a grant in 1700 to John Collins where it is called Woosaw creek.³⁶³ On a map dated 6 April 1728 attached to a Release dated 12 April 1728 from Landgrave Edmund Bellinger to Charles Filbin it is plainly called Onsaw Creek.³⁶⁴ Both names are afterwards used and it is also referred to as Gourden's, Bakers', Logan's, and Filbens creek from the names of landholders upon it. After comparing all the earlier written instruments he has seen the conclusion of the writer is that the Indian name "Woosah," with its variations, was properly applicable to the creek between the Retreat and Oak Grove plantations now marked on the coast survey map as Noisette's creek (from a very late landowner of the name of Noisette): and the Indian name "Onsaw" was applicable to the creek now called Filbens, but there is no doubt the name "Woosaw" or "Oosaw" was also used with regard to this last. The writer has found it impossible to trace with any certainty the whole of this 800 acres to the original grantees. The first definite reference found by the writer to the place referred to as "Baldricks" is in a Memorial by Richard Baker of St. George Parish Dorchester setting out his ownership of 540 acres on the West side of Cooper river sold (or at least 200 acres) to him by John Filbin in 1714.³⁶⁵ Richard Baker devised to his grandson George Logan from whom it passed to William Logan³⁶⁶ who added in 1771 a grant for 76 acres of marsh on the

³⁶³ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 375.

³⁶⁴ *Memo: Bk.*, 1, pp. 27, 30.

³⁶⁵ *Memo: Bk.*, 3, p. 61.

³⁶⁶ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. V. N^o 5, p. 12.

river front which included two small islands in the marsh.³⁶⁷ In some way the property passed to James Akin of the Parish of St Thomas, and under an execution against his estate there was sold in December 1784 to John Christopher Martin a tract of 365 acres part of a larger tract formerly of Richard Baker and by him devised to his grandson George Logan, and also 76 acres of marsh including two small islands.³⁶⁸

From Martin the property passed to Joseph Sabb who in 1804 conveyed it to Thomas Baldrick³⁶⁹ whose Executrix in 1828 conveyed to William Johnson.³⁷⁰

The first mention of the plantation referred to as Hickory Hill found by the writer is the will of Charles Filbin made in 1799 whereby he devises to his negro woman Flora (whom he emancipated) and her three children his plantation and property³⁷¹ and appoints his brother in law James Grantt Executor. In 1820 Flora Filbin a free black woman and James Grantt convey the property as containing 365 acres bounding South on Mr Simpson, East on Mr Baldrick, North on "Huzza" creek and West on Margaret Glen, to James Streater Glen,³⁷² who in 1825 conveyed it to Charles T. Brown, who in 1829 conveyed to William Johnson.³⁷³

The writer has not ascertained of what original grants this 365 acres was composed. William Johnson formed of Baldricks 441 acres, and Hickory Hill 365 acres, one plantation which as containing 800 acres was by his executors conveyed under the names Baldricks and Hickory Hill in 1835 to Rudolph C. Geyer Trustee.

PALMETTOES.

North of Onslow or Filbin's creek, and on the Cooper river, lay the plantation known from quite an early date as Palmetto or The Palmettoes. On 23 November 1672 a warrant was issued to lay out to John Coming 810 acres of land allowed him for the arrival of several servants. This was the same John Coming who

³⁶⁷ *Memo: Bk.*, 10, p. 442.

³⁶⁸ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. V. N^o 5, p. 12.

³⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, Bk. M. N^o 7, p. 94.

³⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, Bk. V. N^o 9, p. 356.

³⁷¹ *Prob: Ct: Charleston*, Bk. D. p. 294.

³⁷² *M. C. O.*, Bk. O. N^o 9, p. 547.

³⁷³ *Ibid.*, Bk. Z. N^o 9, p. 292.

has been mentioned in connection with the first grant outside of Charles Town. The writer has found no grant entered to Coming for this 810 acres on the remaining records but the grant to Lady Margaret Yeamans made in September 1674 of the next adjoining tract bounds East on John Coming. In a deed made as late as June 1809 from the Treasurer of the lower division of the State to George A. Z. Smith it is recited that this 810 acres was originally granted to John Coming in 1672.³⁷⁴ In the memorial of George Smith the second son of the first Landgrave Smith dated 16 January 1732 he states that this 810 acres was transferred to him on 5 March 1713 by James Risbie and Jane his wife.³⁷⁵

On the 3 May 1731 George Smith donated to his daughter Mary Bassett wife of the Rev^d Nathan Bassett 172 acres of this 810 acres³⁷⁶ but in 1755 Dorothy (sic) Bassett transferred back to Archer Smith this 172 acres: George Smith the father of Archer Smith had already devised to the latter the other 638 acres so the whole 810 acres were reunited in Archer Smith who states in his memorial dated 24 March 1759 that this 810 acres was part of Landgrave Daniels patent granted to him, and that Landgrave Daniel had conveyed to James Risbie, who had conveyed to his father George Smith.³⁷⁷ The inference of the writer is that no grant was made to John Coming, that the 810 acres was run out under the warrant, but then abandoned or surrendered or transferred by Coming and rerun out and granted to Landgrave Daniel. In the memorial of George Smith he calls the creek to the South "Esaw" creek while in the deed to George A. Z. Smith in 1809 it is called "Logans" creek.

A large grant of marsh land and other accessions were made to the property in the hands of George A. Z. Smith, who on 2 January 1826 transferred it to Charles T. Brown as containing 1644 acres bounding South on a creek called Logans, Onsa, or Filben creek.³⁷⁸ By the descendants of Mr Brown the 1644 acres were in 1866 conveyed away. The old brick dwelling house on this plantation was destroyed by fire a good many years ago. It was of very ancient

³⁷⁴ *M. C. O.*, Bk. Z. N^o 7, p. 162.

³⁷⁵ *Memo: Bk.*, 1, p. 99.

³⁷⁶ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. L. p. 262.

³⁷⁷ *Memo Bk.*, 7, p. 221.

³⁷⁸ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. T., N^o 9, p. 232.

date and was one of the few remaining constructions known to the writer where the basement or ground floor was loopholed through the brick wall so as to use musquetry for defence against attack by Indians.

YEAMANS HALL.

North of the Palmetto tract, and upon Goose Creek is the plantation now known as "Yeamans Hall" and long belonging to the family of Thomas Smith the second Landgrave of the name. On 5 September 1674 a warrant was issued to lay out to "Lady Margaret Yeamans" 1070 acres for herself and so many servants and negroes arriving in 1671 and 1672.³⁷⁹ The grant was made 9 Febr'y 1674/5 for 1070 acres bounding upon "Yeamans his "Creeke in Ittawan River."³⁸⁰ Yeamans creek was what is now known as Goose Creek. Sir John Yeamans the husband of Lady Margaret Yeamans died in July or August 1674 and prior to the date of the grant. It is altogether improbable that Sir John Yeamans ever resided upon the property granted. He appears almost beyond doubt to have died in the Province of South Carolina (the historians to the contrary notwithstanding), but his place of residence was probably upon the Wappoo plantation.³⁸¹ His widow after his death—and after the grant—married William Walley,³⁸² whether in Barbados or South Carolina the writer has not been able to ascertain. In 1677 a plantation, apparently this tract, was managed for them by James Moore. This James Moore was the celebrated one of the name afterwards Governor of the Province (in 1700) and a man of great capacity and energy. He had married Margaret Berringer the daughter of Lady Yeamans by a former husband. At some period between 1677 and 1718 the 1070 acres was transferred to Thomas Smith the son of the first Landgrave. Exactly when the writer has not been able to determine. His descendant the late M^{rs} Poyas the "Ancient Lady" states he took possession in 1694.³⁸³ She however states only tradition and on such dates is very poor authority. Cer-

³⁷⁹ *Printed Warrants, 1672-1679*, p. 82.

³⁸⁰ *S. C. Hist: & Gen Mag.*, vol. XI, p. 117.

³⁸¹ *S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag.*, vol. XVI, p. 61.

³⁸² *Printed Journal of the Grand Council* for April, 1677, p. 81.

³⁸³ *The Olden Time of Carolina*, p. 50.

tain it is that on 10 July 1718 a grant was made to Landgrave Thomas Smith for 1869 acres which within its bounds includes the plantation afterwards called Yeamans Hall, and almost as certainly (in default of the original map annexed to the original grant to Lady Yeamans) includes the tract of 1070 acres.³⁸⁴ In the memorial of his title to his lands entered under the Statute of 1731 Landgrave Smith states his title to this 1869 acres to be derived from the grant of 1718. The warrant for this grant was dated 27 Sept^r 1716. This warrant the writer has found no copy of on the record but the certificate of the surveyor who made the survey under the warrant is on record.³⁸⁵ This certificate states that in obedience to the warrant he had run out 1869 acres "Scituate "and being on the Southside of a Branch of Cooper River Com- "monly called Goose Creek and is butting and bounding to the "North^d on the marshes of y^e said Creek to y^e South^d on y^e Land "of M^r John Filbien & John Penniman to y^e Eastw^d on Capt George "Smith and to the Westward on M^r Brian Realy's land which "upon an Exact Survey proved to be 707 Acres of Land more "than was formerly granted as appears by the several Platts and "Grants." From this it would appear that 1162 acres of the 1869 had already been granted: and deducting 1070 acres granted to Lady Yeaman would leave 92 acres held under another grant. On 30 March 1704 a warrant was issued to lay out to Landgrave Smith "all ye marsh laying before his plantacon Called Westockon."³⁸⁶ It is only surmise that the grant for this marsh covered the 92 acres and that he then called the plantation Westockon. The writer has never come across the name Westockon except in this entry. If the surmise be correct and that Westockon meant the land afterwards called Yeamans Hall Landgrave Smith should then have owned the property prior to 1704. In his will made in 1738 he gives no name to the property. He devises to his eldest son Henry "my brick house or family mansion at Goose Creek together with 500 acres of land joining on my brother D^r George "Smith" and refers in the other devises to the property as his "Goose creek plantation" or "Goose creek lands." In a plat of the property made in 1786 by the surveyor Joseph Purcell for the

³⁸⁴ *Memo: Bk.*, 5, p. 147.

³⁸⁵ *Off: Hist: Com.*, Bk. 1714-1717, p. 91.

³⁸⁶ *Printed Warrants*, 1690-1711, p. 185.

then owner, Thomas Smith, the son of Henry, to whom the above mentioned devise was made no mention is made of the name being Yeamans Hall. The earliest mention of it by that name so far as the writer knows is in M^{rs} Poyas "Olden Time of Carolina" published in 1855. She calls it "Yeoman Hall," but as she also says that Yeoman Hall was "once the property of Lord Craven" (p. 19) and that the first Landgrave Smith married the youthful Baroness the widow of Bernard Schencking both of which statements are absolutely without foundation, and directly contradicted by the record, it is difficult to give much weight to her statement as to the name of the property. As however her recollection must have gone back to the beginning of the nineteenth century it would seem probable that at that time say about 1800 it was known as Yeamans Hall. By his will in 1738 the second Landgrave split up the property into a number of pieces. He devised to his son Henry the mansion house and 500 acres and 200 acres of "my great marsh." To his son Thomas 400 acres adjoining his brother Henry, and 200 acres marsh; to his daughter Elizabeth 180 acres and 70 acres marsh: to his son George 150 acres and "onehalf of the second great marsh:" to his wife 100 acres and 25 acres marsh: to his son Benjamin Smith 148 acres and 46 acres of marsh.

From Henry Smith the property passed to his son Thomas Smith, and from him to his son George Henry Smith and from George Henry Smith to his son Thomas Henry Smith whose representatives sold it sometime after 1900—one of the longest transmissions known to the writer of property in the hands of the descendants of the original holder in South Carolina. The mansion house was destroyed by fire some years ago. A description of this house from tradition of a most fanciful character is given by M^{rs} Poyas (pp. 19, 50, 52). True she adds (p. 52) that every trace of this traditional magnificence had long disappeared before her first visit to the place in 1812. She repeats the old tradition of a subterraneous passage from the cellar to the graveyard and continued on to the creek where boats were tied. This passage to be used for the purposes of escape. A visit to and inspection of the locality will satisfy anyone of the absolute impracticability of the existence of any such subterraneous passage. The writer will add that traditions of such subterraneous passages are connected with

several old family seats in lower South Carolina but that he has in not a single instance found it to stand the test of examination. The family graveyard is not far from the site of the old residence and contains a number of tombstones. Altho but 500 acres and 200 acres of marsh was devised by the second Landgrave to his son Henry, the latter must have reacquired some of the parts devised to his mother and brothers and sister for according to Purcells plat before referred to, the property in 1786 included 1095 acres of high land and 276 acres of marsh, a total of 1371 acres.

FILBENS.

South of Yeamans Hall and West of the Palmettoes was a plantation of 344 acres on Onslow creek conveyed in April 1729 by Landgrave Edmund Bellinger to Charles Filbin.³⁸⁷ Charles Filbin in 1738 devised to his son John Filbin.³⁸⁸ This tract was owned later by Charles Douglas who in 1821 conveyed it (reserving from the conveyance the family burying ground) to one Francis S. Curtis³⁸⁹ who in 1824 conveyed it to John Hunter Trustee for Mrs Frances L. Curtis, who in 1831 conveyed it to William Johnson³⁹⁰ whose executors in 1835 conveyed the same 344 acres to Rudolph C. Geyer Trustee designating it by the name of the "Curtis" tract.³⁹¹

OAKLAND.

West of Filbens and Streators and lying just East of the public road to Goose Creek was a plantation of 566 acres which prior to 1770 was owned by Daniel Cannon of Charleston. According to the old plats it was composed of three tracts viz: 88 acres conveyed by Robert Hurst to Daniel Cannon on 13 May 1772 part of the 599 acres devised in 1757 by Joseph Hurst to his son Robert as mentioned in the previous account of "Simpsons," and on the plat stated to be a part of 220 acres formerly granted to Edward Weekley. $303\frac{3}{4}$ acres consisting of $293\frac{3}{4}$ acres conveyed by

³⁸⁷ *Memo: Bk.*, 1, p. 30.

³⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 7, p. 24.

³⁸⁹ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H. N^o 9, p. 445.

³⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, Bk. E. N^o 10, p. 64.

³⁹¹ *Ibid.*, Bk. M. N^o 10, p. 143.

Landgrave Thomas Smith 23 Sept^r 1727 to Joseph Hurst³⁹² and by Joseph Hurst in 1757 devised to his eldest son Benjamin Hurst³⁹³ who in September 1759 with Ann his wife conveyed to Daniel Cannon, the $293\frac{3}{4}$ acres according to an old plat of 1759 being composed of parts of three several tracts of Landgrave Smith but without designating the three grants; and of 7 acres conveyed by William Wragg to Joseph Hurst being the Westernmost part of a larger tract formerly of one Sarah Somerville: and 189 acres conveyed by Mary Smith Widow of Landgrave Thomas Smith and her son Benjamin Smith to Daniel Cannon on 8 May 1762; and apparently being part of 200 acres of pine land part of his Goose creek plantation referred to in Landgrave Smith's will of 1738 on the high road to Goose Creek to be divided between his wife and his sons George and Benjamin.

By some exchange between Daniel Cannon and John Glen the possessor of "Streators" the acreage was reduced to 566 acres and was in 1800 conveyed by Daniel Cannon to M^{rs} Hannah Heyward³⁹⁴ who in 1805 conveyed to M^{rs} Hannah Roper³⁹⁵ who died in 1827 and by her will empowered her executors to sell her Goose Creek plantation called Oakland.³⁹⁶ A sale must have been made to William Johnson for although the deed to him does not appear on the record yet in 1835 his executors conveyed to Rudolph C. Geyer the plantation called Oakland containing 566 acres according to the plat annexed to the deed from Daniel Cannon to Hannah Heyward.³⁹⁷ The upper line of this plantation lay just a short distance South of the 10 mile stone from Charleston.

THE CAMP.

West of Oakland and lying between it and the plantations already referred to as Fetteressa, and Stony Point, was a large plantation commonly called "The Camp." It was originally a tract of 1000 acres granted to Christopher Smith 15 September 1705.³⁹⁸

³⁹² Ibid., Bk. S. p. 321.

³⁹³ *Prob: Ct. Charleston*, Bk. 1757-60, p. 153.

³⁹⁴ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. B. N^o 7, p. 259.

³⁹⁵ Ibid., Bk. Q. N^o 7, p. 291.

³⁹⁶ *Prob: Ct. Charleston*, Bk. G. p. 182.

³⁹⁷ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. M. N^o 10, p. 143.

³⁹⁸ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 501.

In like manner as stated in the case of Stock Prior the warrants had been issued, and it had no doubt been surveyed out, and occupied by Smith long before the date of this grant. During Christopher Smith's possession it was called Smith's Cowpen or the Upper Stock.³⁹⁹ After the death of Smith under authority of an Act of the General Assembly his lands were sold and were purchased in 1709 by Ralph Izard who had married for his second wife Dorothy Smith the widow of Christopher Smith. At the death of Ralph Izard the tract passed to his eldest son the second Ralph Izard who added to the property 170 acres conveyed to him in 1712 by Henroydah English consisting of 100 acres originally granted to Henroydah English and 70 acres originally granted to John Prowman (the 70 acres afterwards regranted to Ralph Izard⁴⁰⁰), also 120 acres conveyed to him in 1724 by Thomas Pinckney, who in 1729 conveyed to him 30 acres more,⁴⁰¹ the whole 150 acres being part of the 500 acre grant to Thomas Rose referred to in the account of "Fetteressa;" and also 160 acres part of 250 acres originally granted to William Williams, the whole six tracts aggregating 1480 acres but as on resurvey it was found that older grants to Landgrave Thomas Smith and Thomas Rose took off 300 acres of the 1000 acres tract the aggregate was reduced to 1180 acres. This plantation early in the ownership of the second Ralph Izard was called "The Camp" and afterwards Izards Camp or simply Camp. How it obtained the name the writer has not ascertained. It has been suggested that it came from the fact that the colonial forces under Governor Charles Craven were there encamped in 1715 just before they marched south against the Indians in the Yemassee war. It is referred to as the Camp plantation in a deed of 1739 from the second Ralph Izard to his son Henry.⁴⁰² It was a residence and seat of the elder branch of the Izard family for many years conjointly with The Elms on Goose Creek. The mansion at the Camp according to the account given by Major General George Izard in his M.S. autobiographical sketch, survived the Revolutionary war, and was well remembered by him but was destroyed by fire before 1789. It was an

³⁹⁹ *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, vol. II, p. 209.

⁴⁰⁰ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 39, p. 193.

⁴⁰¹ *Memo: Bk.*, 5, p. 256.

⁴⁰² *M. C. O.*, Bk. Z. p. 47.

inland rice plantation i.e. the swamp portions of it were planted in rice but the rice acreage was not great. It passed from the second Ralph Izard to his eldest son Henry, and from Henry Izard to his only son Ralph Izard who was Commissioner to Tuscany during the Revolutionary war and was one of the two first senators from South Carolina after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.⁴⁰³ From this last Ralph Izard the property passed to his eldest son Henry Izard and was on 6 April 1831 for the settlement of his estate, sold, after it had been in the Izard family as a plantation and country seat for 122 years. The Camp plantation was about 8 miles from Charleston and bounded in part to the East on the main public road to Goose creek.

BULLS.

South of the Camp, and of Stony Point, plantations was a small plantation of a very irregular shape containing only some 113 acres which is the only yet unnoticed tract in this article within the limits set for notice in the beginning. The plantation is of no particular interest and deserves attention only for the period of time it continued in the hand of the same family. The main public road to Ashley ferry runs through it, and the road or avenue to the Stony Point settlement left the public road upon it. On 12 June 1714 a grant was made to William Bull (the son of Stephen Bull the immigrant) for 36 acres.⁴⁰⁴ On 2 June 1722 John Cockfield and Rachel his wife conveyed to William Bull 67 acres⁴⁰⁵ part of the 500 acre grant to Burnaby Bull mentioned in the account of Corn Hill. From the first William Bull the property past to his son William Bull the Lieutenant Governor of the Province at the outbreak of the Revolution in 1775 and from him it passed to his wife Hannah Bull, by whose representative it was conveyed away sometime after 1810, but the deed does not appear to be on the record.

In preparing this article the writer has treated very succinctly concerning the grants within the area of the present City of

⁴⁰³ A full account of Ralph Izard and the Izard family is given in *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, vol. II, p. 205.

⁴⁰⁴ *Memo: Bk.*, 1, p. 348.

⁴⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 356.

Charleston. To have given an account of their subdivisions and the devolutions of title, and of the villages, boroughs, greens &c, which have been absorbed in the City would have swelled this article, already too long, to an impracticable length. They merit and will receive full treatment in a future article to be devoted to the City alone.

The map published with this article has the different grants and plantations all assimilated to the scale of the United States Coast Survey—a most tedious labour. The lines of the different tracts on that small scale do not pretend to be more than approximate, and generally speaking represent the lines of say about 1800 and as not affected by subsequent changes and present ownership.